

THE INLAND PRINTER

A TECHNICAL JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO THE ART OF PRINTING.

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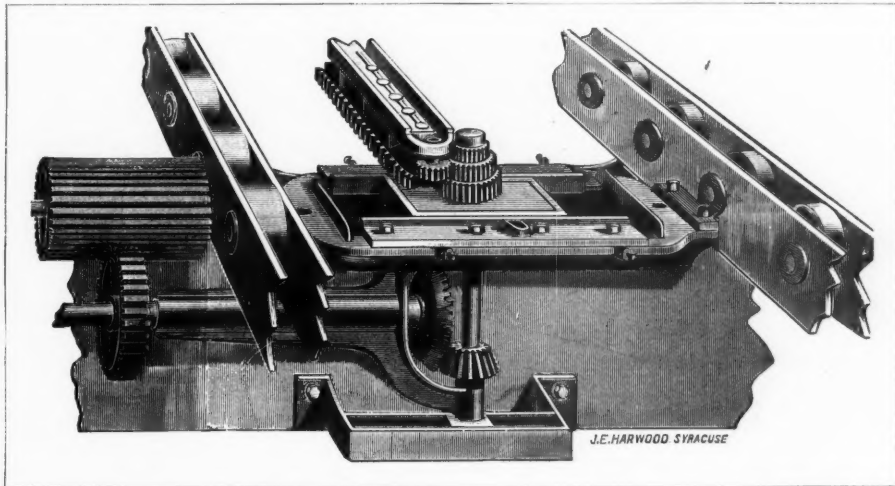
THE PRINTING PRESS.

THE NEW CAMPBELL CYLINDER PRESS.

SINCE the publication of the paper upon Andrew Campbell, the new cylinder press referred to therein has appeared, and, as several of these machines have been placed upon the market, and positioned in well-known printing establishments, a short review of the same may not at the present time seem out of place.

bed is engaged in printing. All who build and use cylinder printing presses will recognize the fact that no portion of the machine requires such accurate adjustment as the mechanism for operating the bed. The best known mechanical devices only should be availed of. The movement should be positive, and always to be depended upon, and yet should be simple of comprehension, and readily understood.

Probably the failure of many cylinder machines has not been traceable so much to want of sufficient capital or lack of good business management, as to deficient bed



The first impression made upon the mind of the spectator is the close resemblance the new machine seems to bear to the original Campbell press of 1861.

But a close examination of the machine in question will satisfy all that in many respects, and important ones, the machine differs, and it is claimed by the present parties interested, is very much superior. The peculiar and most striking feature of this new machine is the combination of mechanical means by which the bed is operated indirectly by or through the cylinder, and by which the return of the bed to receive its ink is accelerated, and accomplished one-third faster than when the

moving mechanical devices; and if the question could be answered by those who have preferred to employ an immovable bed, with a movable cylinder, the reason given for so doing will be that in doing so they avoided the use of any necessity for moving the bed at all, or avoided the use of an unreliable or unsatisfactory way of doing so.

In the present machine, Mr. Campbell makes use of the bed moving mechanism, shown above, the same consisting of an upright shaft, driven by gearing, upon the cylinder wheel.

This shaft is provided at its upper end with an upper and lower gear, or pinion concentric, but of different

diameters, and between these is placed a gear of intermediate size, so positioned as to be eccentric to them.

The upper and lower concentric pinions engage with a rack, the teeth of which are placed at right angles to the bed, and as near the same as possible, and thus the bed is driven while printing. That the bed, having reached the terminus of its stroke, shall have the return movement imparted to it, and return more rapidly, the intermediate eccentric gear or pinion engages the semicircular part on the end of the rack, reverses the motion, and the larger gear or pinion engages with the rack, and drives it.

It is claimed for this movement, easily understood from an examination of the cut herewith presented, that great steadiness of movement is imparted to the bed, and that the tendency of the same to depart from a right line in its operation is entirely overcome, while the reversing of the bed is easily and almost imperceptibly accomplished.

The distribution of the ink on the press, as seen in operation, is similar to that originally employed by Mr. Campbell, in his well-known country press, consisting of the table, the angle rollers, a fountain and form rollers.

While a fly is employed in connection with the machinery, no tapes are used, a revolving circular brush being substituted, and serving the purpose of delivering the sheet from the cylinder to the fly.

As stated, several of these machines have already been sold to prominent printers in New York City and elsewhere, and the machine promises to prove a success.

Certainly it is to be said of it that the mechanism for operating the bed shows originality of conception, and if the expectations of the builder as to the *wearing qualities* of the machines are realized, it cannot fail to prove a success, and a valuable addition to the family of really good cylinder machines, now competing in the market.

Time tries and proves all things, and this is true of cylinder printing presses, as well as of all that the printer is called upon to employ in the exercise of his occupation.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

NOTES ON WOOD ENGRAVING.

NO. XXX.—BY S. W. FALLIS.

OF the works of Holbein, during his sojourn in Basle, the wood cuts, made after his drawings, deserve especial mention.

Hans Holbein, as well as his brother Ambrosius, was attracted to Basle more particularly by the opportunity afforded of making designs for wood cuts, especially for the ornamentation of books, and of finding this branch of the art of easy and certain gain. Immediately on their arrival they undertook these works, for which manifold occasions were offered them by the numerous publishers of the capital of German printing.

Until the close of the fifteenth century, the art of book illustration with wood cuts was of more importance in the history of civilization than in artistic value. Up to this time the art of wood engraving was devoid of much artistic merit, with results far below the standard of the sister arts of painting, sculpture and copperplate engraving.

The stamp cutters (*Fernschneiders*), who were at this time card makers and card colorers, that is, editors of

calendars and pamphlets, formed a special trade in the cities, and carried on their work on a manufacturing scale; but rough and clumsy as their productions usually were, they are of great historical value, as they show the range of views open to the people, and give us a glimpse of their habits, manners and customs, and also give us a very fair knowledge of the scope of artistic ideas existing at that period; and in this respect wood engraving stood in about the same relation to the sculpture and painting of the day, as did vase painting to the higher branches of artistic work of a contemporaneous period.

We, of the present day, can scarcely comprehend the part that picture making played in that age of more primitive civilization, as instruments of intellectual communication. The need of this called forth the invention of the multiplying arts; thus picture making preceded book making, and was the preliminary step to its invention.

In one of the oldest books printed from wood blocks, before movable types were in use, it says expressly in its introduction:

In order that this subject may bear fruit for all, it is placed before the eye in writing, which is only of use to the learned, and also in pictures, which are serviceable to the unlearned, as well.

While the higher branches of representative arts were almost entirely occupied with religious subjects, wood engraving satisfied far wider demands. It owes its earliest culture and development to the making of playing cards, and it was thus essentially directed to secular subjects, though the monks and ecclesiastics sometimes had pictures of saints on their cards.

But not merely card playing penetrated from the palace to the cottage, so that costly and ornamentally painted cards were necessarily superseded by those prepared cheaply by either printing or stencil; pictures, also, of a religious purport, were desired by the poor as well as the rich, for information and instruction; and as a consequence they were produced in large quantities by the stamp cutters, and were sold at church doors and in market places.

Religious books appeared, printed from wood blocks, such as the "Biblia Pauperum," the "Apocalypse," the "Salva Regina," etc., yet, at the same time, there appeared also many xylographic prints of secular purport, such as "Die Acht Schalkherten," "Die Zehn Lebern-salter," "Das Glucksrad," and many others. The stamp cutters also prepared letters of indulgence, New Year's congratulations, and pamphlets of every kind, tending not only to serious subjects, but also to humor and satire.

On the invention of printing by movable type, a great change was effected in the practices of the stamp cutters or wood engravers, and their attention and ability was now directed to engraving pictures of various natures—religious, historical, allegorical, humorous and satirical. Painters now began to furnish the stamp cutters with drawings, and wood cut representations soon became on a level with the age, in an artistic point of view. There was a fascination with the painters for drawing on wood. It afforded them full scope for their imagination, without elaborate work. As the pen and ink drawing on the wood was all that was required, and the smooth surface of the

wood was far more pleasing to them to work on than the rough paper surface, and the pleasure of seeing their work duplicated, with but one execution by themselves, and distributed broadcast, seemed to heighten their fascination and ambition for the new method, whereby that which they had devised was not merely once executed, and for a limited circle of spectators, but was disseminated in different countries, and penetrated to all classes of people.

What Walgemuth, in his generation had begun, was continued with greater decision by the next generation, by Durer, Cronach, Grien, Burgkmair and Holbein.

The artistic importance of this branch of representation advanced more and more. It participated in the extension of intellectual life, and the advance of science. It was combined with humanistic literature. It served as a growing religious movement, both before and after the outbreak of the Reformation.

Wood engraving, through its popularity and capabilities, in all its aims and objects, touched a national chord, and afforded a distinct and infallible mirror of the opinions and intellectual life of the people, and surpassed the most popular productions of literature.

(To be continued.)

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UNIFORMITY IN SPACING.

BY H. G. BISHOP.

IT will, no doubt, be readily admitted, that the above subject is one of great importance, when considered in connection with fine book or magazine work; that the appearance of a page of solid or leaded matter is very much affected by the manner in which the compositor divides the spaces between the words. But I am inclined to think that very few attach sufficient importance to the subject when applied to general work; though, to me, it seems just as important in connection with the finest or the commonest jobwork as it is in its relation to book and magazine work.

There are certain rules which it would be well for compositors to observe at all times, no matter what kind of composition they may be engaged upon. I will just enumerate a few of these:

First. All matter which is leaded should be more widely spaced than solid matter, and this increase in the width of spacing should be regulated by the amount of space put between the lines—whether one lead, two leads, three leads, or more. Nothing looks more unsightly than solid matter with square pigeon-holes between the words, unless it be double or treble-leaded matter with only thick or thin spaces.

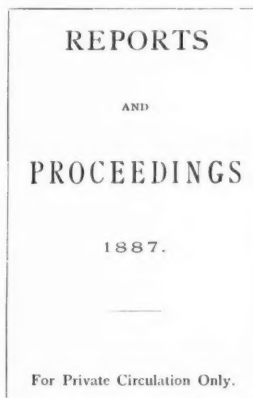
Second. The spacing should be uniform, not only between the different words contained in a line, but between the whole of the words contained in a whole page, or the whole job. A very common error is to put thick spaces through the last line of a paragraph, no matter what the spacing of the previous line may be. This error is not only one of the commonest, but is one of the most easily remedied. Let the compositor only bear this point in mind, and he will naturally space the last line with either thick spaces, en spaces, or whatever is called

for. Then, in order to give the spacing a uniform appearance, it may be necessary to vary the spacing according to the shape of the letter with which a word begins or ends.

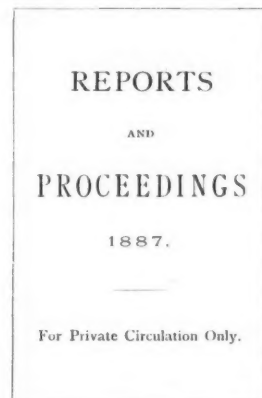
Third. The indentation of a paragraph should also be regulated by the amount of space to be put between the lines. Where a one em indentation would be all right for solid matter, it would not look well for widely spaced lines; in that case it would be better to indent two or even three ems, according to the width of the column or page. Even in the case of solid matter, the indentation of the paragraph should depend on the length of the line.

Now these three rules may cover the ground as regards book and magazine work, and may be applied with advantage to all other kinds of straightforward composition, including that of newspapers, but there is just as much need for uniformity of spacing in jobwork as in the above. Nay, I would even say more. How often we see an otherwise artistic and skillful specimen of printing spoiled by bad spacing! There are many men who spend a good deal of time in producing a fine piece of rule or ornamental work, and then spoil the entire effect by a little carelessness in the selection and spacing out of their type lines.

It may appear at first sight that the setting up and spacing out of an ordinary title page is a very simple matter; but it is not really so. A good deal of taste and judgment is called for in placing four or five lines so as to occupy a whole page, and at the same time produce a correct and pleasing effect. Suppose I give one example of this point, and show the different effects produced by the same lines spaced out in two different ways:



BAD STYLE.



BETTER STYLE.

I am persuaded that there is as much art in the spacing out of a job—card, circular, billhead, or even a dodger—as there is in any other part of our business. It lifts an otherwise ordinary piece of work onto a higher plane, and stamps it as the production of a printer instead of an amateur.

In catalogue work, the general appearance depends very much upon uniformity of spacing before and after cross lines in the body of the page. Good composition may be spoiled by bad making up, and irregularity of

spacing out. Cross lines should always have one-half more space before than after them, and should never occur near the foot of a page. This can be easily provided for by looking a little ahead, and laying out the matter so as to find out where a difficulty might arise, and guarding against it. By this means also it is easy to avoid having some pages overcrowded and others with too little in them.

Much more might be said, but if the importance of the subject has been established, each reader can push its application to any length he chooses.

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THE MYSTERY OF THE TYPES.

BY ARTHUR B. LEAVITT.

WHEN I was a little boy, and first saw a case of type, I wondered what they were doing with all those *nails*, so methodically arranged in small compartments. But since then I have learned to drive those nails home into the *stick* at a fairly rapid rate. The types always had for me a "fascination frantic," and when I first learned that I was to receive a printing press at the hands of my father, no soporific influence, however subtle, could have put me to sleep that night until it came. And when I crept out of bed to look at it on its arrival, it seemed to me like a visitor from the other world. Indeed, I almost feared to lay my unhallowed hands upon it, lest it should vanish away into thin air.

People unskilled in such matters will stand before a compositor who sets his type with a rapid, nervous motion, and say, "How can he do it!" ignoring some gray-bearded veteran, with his steady, inevitable "click! click!" whose "strings" are ten and eleven thousand ems every day, while the nervous man may not put up two-thirds the number. Oh! how it grates upon my feelings to see a man stand before a case and "waggle." That is, he cannot lift a single type into his stick without that spasmodic backward and forward movement of his body, as though he needed screwing up at the hips. Then there are men (men?), the motive of whose existence seems to be to tap the stick at least three times with the type before placing in position, like a telegraphic instrument; men whose noses seem to be seeking hard after snuff among the boxes, and men who let the type fall so tenderly into the stick you would think they were afraid of breaking it. There are men who burrow into their cases like prairie dogs, leaving one side of the box piled high and dry, while the other is bare, so that it is a regular case of a strong east wind, that lowers the tide, and shows the river bottom. It is a good thing to hear a case given a good shaking up once in a while. Insomuch they are like men, and need it.

It is better to pick up type slowly and surely than to have a fast motion, and drop every other one. Every printer knows that, but he is often a long while learning it. Some men get to be fast compositors in a year or two. It was five years before I attained any speed, and when I did it was like the course of a man who suddenly departs from the paths of virtue—I rushed right along with intoxicating celerity.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

BUT ONE.

BY WILLIAM H. BUSHNELL.

THE time has fully arrived when there should be but one recognized authority for orthography, but one for punctuation. In the former, Webster and Worcester are used promiscuously, as fancy dictates, or as some supposed to be all-powerful edict of an *alma mater*, ponderously and dictatorially, pronounces the "correct thing"; in the latter there are as many methods as offices, not infrequently as there are proofreaders, who egotistically imagine themselves "wondrous wise" about a subject that in reality has no fixed standard rules, and sadly lacks consistent principles. And to add to the complications, authors, like doctors, disagree, many even using both of the (so-called) authorities in spelling in the same manuscript, and would rejoice to be able to inflict condign punishment upon the poor, much-abused compositor, should he fail to follow their inconsistencies, their peculiar mental idiosyncrasies, their attempt to ride two horses, in opposite directions, at the same time.

The trials and troubles, the disputes and tribulations arising from this uncertain state of affairs has (theoretically) caused many a printer to grow old before the proper time, and (literally) brought his gray hairs down in sorrow to the grave.

The axiom that each is a law unto himself, fails in this instance of being correct, for the more varied the governing powers the more intricate will be the complications, and disastrous the results. True, it may not go quite as far as the falling of the divided house, but it will certainly and continually cause perplexity and error—the one thing of all others against which all printing houses have to be the most upon their guard. And if so in small establishments, how much greater in large ones? With but a single tangible and dominant head, an inflexible rule can be established, but how when there are several having equal authority, and savagely jealous about the slightest infringement of what they believe to be their especial and essentially dignified prerogative?

The publishers of Webster's unabridged announce to the public that their dictionary is the sole authority used in the government printing office, at Washington. This must be taken with a liberal allowance of salt. In the main office it, no doubt, represents the truth as far as the powers that be can control the matter, i.e., as far as they agree with the great orators of the senate and congress, with the departments sending copy for publication—no farther. In the branches of that immense typographical workshop the assertion is not sustained by the facts.

Take the treasury branch, the largest and most important of all, as an example. The copy for its peculiar work is prepared under the supervision of the head of each division, and the foreman has no power delegated to him to traverse their decision. He must follow Webster or ignore it, and abide by Worcester, according to the preference expressed. Thus, and within the same building, and under the great governing head of the secretary, there are two kings of orthography—a divided worship—and any attempt on the part of foreman, proofreaders or

compositors to fix and follow a single standard, would cause a veritable tempest in an official teapot. And with regard to punctuation, we would remark, *en passant*, that it has a peculiar and arbitrary system of its own, adopted many years since, sanctioned by custom, held to be infallible, though disputed and criticised by those not within the charmed circle.

This is instanced, however, simply to illustrate the want of uniformity in a "branch" where there is popularly supposed to be an unquestionable directing chief, and one whose jurisdiction extends to all the offshoots as well as the main office. And forcibly it proves the truth of the assertion that there is no general rule, no unfailing guide to the "intelligent compositor," when going from the case of one office to that of another. In fact there is none at all save the own sweet will of the proprietor, foreman, or proofreader.

Cities differ as much as individuals. Years of writing for the press has enforced this perplexing anomaly. Chicago editors have their own notions of the eternal fitness of punctuation marks; New York, Boston, Philadelphia, St. Louis, San Francisco and Washington theirs, and each is right, and all others necessarily wrong. A trial of and with all, has firmly convinced us that we know nothing of the art of "pointing a writing or discourse, or the act or art of marking with points the divisions of a discourse into sentences, and clauses or members of a sentence," as they conceive it should be done. And we have not the slightest question that the chief of the clan *Cameron* wonders at our stupidity, and ignorance of the "common rules of punctuation," and remorselessly and mercilessly murders what we, in our innocence, believe to be correct, and would, had he the power, send us back to the speller and "guide to punctuation" of his chief admiration.

Why should there be any chance of argument or disagreement? Can the most obdurate produce a single good and sufficient reason why there should be two "correct lexicons"? If so, why not a dozen? Is there any possibility of two being correct when they widely differ? If one is absolutely devoid of error the other cannot be, by any theory of reasoning, with which we are acquainted. No waste of words is necessary to prove that proposition, and we opine no one will be hardy enough to question. The only point then remaining is, which shall be accepted and followed. Here opens a vast field for dispute, and it will be likely to result in a war of words dwarfing that of the races. Scholars of the various schools will battle hard and long for their favorite, and give way, if forced so to do, with a very bad grace. But which is crowned king matters little to the printer; but he has the right, and should assert it, that there shall be but one. Of course, he would be short-sighted to his own interest if he failed to use his influence (and what branch of business has one more far reaching?) toward the establishment of the lexicon, as authority, using the least possible number of letters, and making the spelling plain to the last particle. For the rest he need give himself little trouble. The dogmas of individual education he will easily forget; the lessons of the particular school from which he graduated he will readily sacrifice for the general good, as long

as the standard is inflexible, and governs all printing offices, and authors are held and firmly bound by tenor of the bond.

A universal system of punctuation will be more difficult to establish. The idiom of every language will require specialties that cannot be incorporated in others. That matters not to us. Each can, if they please, manipulate their own, and we need not vex our brains or our temper with anything transatlantic. Our hands will be full in determining a method for our own country. Farther than that we would be unwise to trouble ourselves, and, in fact, to put it plainly, it is none of our business. But in America, for America and by Americans, a system can be fixed upon, and the sooner it is done the better for the well-being, both of the body and soul of the printer.

"A very difficult undertaking" will, we presume, be thundered into our ears from every corner of our broad land, from every printing office, from the caustic tongue of every editor, and the biting lips of every proofreader; pet theories will be ventilated, a multitude of rules will be flung into our face; very likely we will be written at as an unmitigated crank. Yet the fact remains patent that the present want of system, a uniform system, is a most potent cause of perplexity and trouble, and that printers are the sufferers.

To our mind there is not, never was, and never can be, any defense to the want of uniformity. The *ipse dixit* of this or that man, no matter how high his position, has nothing to do with the matter. Every individual member of a great body politic has to sacrifice very much of self for the general good, and he who thinks to turn back, by his single will, the Niagara of public opinion, will speedily be convinced what a very little atom he is of a great world. And the same will prove true of scholars, schools and colleges. There should, however, be no opposition from them. Of all, they should the most (printers excepted) comprehend the necessity of one system, and labor diligently for its establishment. But if, in the plenitude of their wisdom, they assert that there is no absolutely correct standard, what then? The answer is almost too plain to need repeating; is comprised in the two simple words, "make one." With all the boasted learning of America, this should not be a very difficult task. If neither Webster nor Worcester, or anyone, is correct, as a whole, from them a lexicon can be edited that is. We have the erudition of nineteen centuries to draw from; the experience of the past is plentiful in lessons; progress is loud in its demands for a guide absolute, and the printer should no longer grope in the dark uncertainty of a divided authority.

We believe no one will disagree with us after reflection. All who live by pen and books, by stick and rule, must have been sorely and often tried, have felt how very much better a single standard in both orthography and punctuation would be. Many, no doubt, have been deterred from advocating a change by the extreme difficulty of a successful, at least a speedy termination to their efforts. They exist as much now as ever, are thick as leaves in the summer months. What of it? The greater the struggle the

greater the victory; the harder the battle the more to be valued the prize.

Not without many misgivings have we broached this subject, and crudely given our thoughts expression. Its importance deserves very much more. In bringing it to public attention we have done all we had in view—to simply start the ball of reform rolling—and we leave to others the task (it should be a pleasant one) to give it sufficient impetus to crush out all opposition, and in the end have a fixed and single standard for two matters of such vital importance to all connected with the press and printing offices.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

THE PRINTING OFFICES OF BUENOS AYRES.

NO. XI. BY WALTER L. KING.

IN a list of the number of books printed by various firms in Buenos Ayres, during the year 1885, the house of M. Biedma takes first rank in point of numbers, the total amount issued by their establishment during the year mentioned amounting to eighty-two works, containing 7,280 pages in all. The general printing and lithographic office of *La Tribuna Nacional* was second in point of pages, with 7,086, or thirty-six volumes; while Stiller and Laass were third, having printed thirty-three works, consisting of 5,425 pages in all.

Señor Biedma is an Argentine, and has been conducting his present typographical house for several years. The business is located in calle Belgrano, 133 to 139. The general appearance of the office is orderly and clean, a contrast to that prevailing in several printing offices in this city. All the departments are well ventilated, currents of fresh air passing through continually. Regarding light, opinions of strong and weak-eyed persons are apt to differ greatly, the writer considering, however, that an improvement in the illumination of M. Biedman's establishment is desirable, particularly in an upper gallery, devoted to the composition of Greek, Hebrew and Sanscrit; for be it known, that the firm in calle Belgrano is capable of turning out works in the foregoing ancient languages, a task which it is doubtful whether any other house in Argentine could undertake.

The other printing presses bear the name of Marinoni, Paris; they are driven by a beautiful "Otto" gas engine, of two horsepower—this latter, it need scarcely be said, being a German patent. All other machinery is from France. Type is of French and German manufacture, with the exception of Greek, etc., fonts, which were cast by the paper and printing import house of Angel Estrada, located in close proximity.

Señor Biedma employs, reckoning printers, machinists and bookbinders together, fifty persons. The hours of work are from 8 to 11 A.M., then one and a half hours for breakfast, and from 12:30 to 5:30 P.M. That is eight hours a day, or forty-eight per week—unknown, I believe, in any other *imprensa* in the city, the usual hours ranging from fifty-four to fifty-nine, and, in one or two instances, to sixty-five per week. How, then, do forty-eight hours, ye North American unceasing agitators for a like figure, speak for the enlightenment of M. Biedma? This short

time, moreover, is not a new feature; the number of hours per week—forty-eight—are printed in and copied from the regulations of the house issued during 1877. But in the event of extra hours being worked, only the same payment is given as during ordinary hours, the generous fifty per cent additional not having yet been introduced. General hands are paid by the day; piecework (*trabaja por linea*) also exists. Employés who may have merited it are given annually a certificate of good conduct; such are always worth running for, as likely to prove of use any moment in the future. A sick fund in the house is open to the use of all workmen caring to join it; the director contributes monthly \$8; members one and a half per cent of each month's earnings.

At the time of my visit, a reproduction of some great mathematical work was being made. "What do you think of these?" said the employer, bringing up a few unbound sheets. They contained the driest of dry problems and solutions; but that's neither here nor there. In them composition and merit of the highest excellence were immediately evident, which, indeed, applied to all work turned out by the Señor Biedma.

The next house to receive notice will be that of Alberto Nuñez, of calle Piedad 135. Until recently, this establishment was conducted under the names of Moreno y Nuñez, but the latter gentleman, quite a young person, now conducts the printing office alone, having bought up Señor Moreno's share. The firm started in July, 1885, locating themselves in old-fashioned premises that have apparently seen a hundred winters. The writer drew director-proprietor Nuñez' attention to this fact, who said that it was proposed to build, in the course of a few months, larger premises.

The department, in which thirty compositors and machine-men are employed, is far too small; while the confined state of both material and air would speedily suggest to anybody that an immediate change is desirable; and, in the long run, even the proprietor himself would find benefits accruing from such a move.

Type used is of various classes, having been obtained through different import agents of printing material resident in Buenos Ayres. The two machines are from Marinoni: they are medium-sized bookwork presses, worked by hand-power. When one considers the exceeding cheapness of gas engines nowadays, it becomes a matter of pain that they are not brought into more general requisition. It is nothing less than painful and monotonous to see strong men, hour after hour, exerting themselves in merely turning a handle.

The ordinary run of work done at the *imprensa* of Señor Nuñez, is in the shape of novels, etc., in English, French, Italian and Spanish. A little government work is also executed. In newspaper labor, we find that here are turned out *La Gaceta Musical*, a weekly, consisting variously of four to eight pages; *El Comercio del Plata*, sixteen pages, appearing every Monday; and a daily, known as *La Provincia*. Quite a string of newspapers might also be named as having been printed by the firm in bygone days. Although the writer cannot speak favorably of the present inconvenient printing office of Señor Nuñez,

still it would be an injustice to pass over without remark the issuings from his establishment. Suffice it to say, that all of this gentleman's productions, from a typographical point of view, are very creditable.

Situated about a mile from plaza Victoria, is the young printing office of Juan A. Alsina, calle Méjico 634. In the preliminary discussion that took place in the director's sanctum, the writer ascertained that works containing in all 4,000 pages, were printed here during the past year. A brief inspection of some few specimens revealed the fact that Señor Alsina was in the right road to progress, such was the excellence of the articles submitted.

Then the different departments were visited: first the bindery, then a typesetting room followed, and looking into another, composing and machine room combined, were seen. The latter was reached, and after a thirty yards' walk through a most picturesque garden, studded with fruit trees, a grape bower weighted with fruit, covering the main path for several yards of that distance. Fancy passing through an orchard every day to get at your work, and then gazing upon the luxurious scene of fruits and flowers while at your task! Printing has ever been the true champion of liberty, yet, when we come to reflect, it is in itself, with regard to a certain class of trades, at once inconsistent, for it cannot be disputed that the *producers* of printing are about the most confined of mortals alive. For, from the green fields, where nature and true liberty are rampant, the typographer, in 99 out of 100 cases, finds himself compelled to work in a room generally hidden away in some obscure alley, there to destroy his constitution in an atmosphere of powdered lead particles. Truly is this an instance of the sacrifice of the few for the many. But enough of this digression. Let us return to the printing establishment of the young Argentine, Juan A. Alsina, leaving its happy surroundings alone for a few moments.

The machine room was evidently, judging by appearances, intended to be but a temporary structure. It contained several pairs of frames for jobbing compositors on one hand, and in the middle of the room, a Marinoni book and jobbing press (ordinary size). To the right of this was a larger machine, closely resembling the former, from F. Uytterelst, of Belgium. The pair were driven by a vertical (occupying less space than a horizontal of same force) two horsepower "Otto" gas machine, German patent, of which motor, one Bell, of London, announces that he has the sole agency.

"I think," said the proprietor, as we left this last place of call, and were strolling back through the breezy garden, "of building within six months, new structures on this spot, to accommodate increase of work." "To do which you will clear all these trees away?" "Yes." Farewell, happy scene!

Juan A. Alsina employs at present under twenty men; but ere long he will have fifty, and eventually one hundred. He goes in for solid, good work, and will find a reward in good returns.

In the next article, No. XII, on the printing offices of Argentine's capital, these reports concerning the Buenos Ayres typographical establishments will, with one excep-

tion, be brought to a close. The exception is the immense house of Stiller & Laas, a printing office far and away the biggest in the "far, far South," in fact, the most extensive in South America. The writer will endeavor to give full information upon the house in question, and therefore proposes devoting the concluding article, No. XIII, entirely to the firm before mentioned.

(To be continued.)

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

TALKS WITH THE BOYS.

NO. I.—BY ALFRED PVE.

MANY a boy who has started out to learn the "art and mystery of printing" has felt the need of a counselor who understood his position, and who could explain away and help him to surmount the difficulties constantly encountered in his search after knowledge necessary to one who has chosen as his profession that of a PRINTER, which is one of the highest, if not *the* highest profession known at the present day. To all such, these "Talks" are addressed, and, emanating from a practical printer of some twenty years' experience, it is hoped they will prove acceptable and of some value. Advice of a practical nature is of far greater value than a vast amount of theorizing, and he who wishes to be a thoroughly practical printer must needs seek the advice of those who have gone through the fire, and proved those principles which can be relied upon at all times, to help make a skillful workman. Thus much of introduction; now for the advice which it is hoped the rising generation of printers will find of value to them in their future career.

Boys, you have chosen as your profession one in which, at the outset, those of high birth and intellect only could engage in. You may imagine that because you have a good common school education, and have passed through all the classes and grades it was possible for you to compass, that you are eminently qualified to become a great printer. But do not be discouraged if I tell you that your education is not finished—that it has, in fact, scarcely begun. What do you know about the art of printing? By whom was it invented, and what progress did it make for the first half-century after its invention? Fully one-half the printers of the present day may be able to tell that Gutenberg was the inventor of the art of which they are now disciples, but further than that their minds are a hopeless blank. Now, the very art which you propose to study has placed within your reach works which will give you the whole history of the rise and progress of printing, with its influence upon civilization and the minds of men, from its inception down to the present day; and such works you should obtain, and familiarize yourself with their teachings.

Again, how many printers know anything about the art of type making? Day after day, year after year, they handle and set up in their thousands, the small pieces of metal called "types," with which they earn their daily bread, but if asked as to the process by which they are made, their tongues are as dumb as those of the untaught aborigine. What would you think of the machinist who could not tell the value and use of the

various parts of the intricate machine he is putting together? Would you not think he was a person of very small mental caliber, if, to all your inquiries he should answer "I don't know"? And yet, this would be the reply given to your questions if you were to ask the average printer how type, or leads, or brass rule were made. I claim that every printer ought to know something about the manufacture of the material he handles; and, boys, see to it that you do not have to give the same shame-faced reply should you be plied with similar queries. If works detailing the process of manufacture are not within your reach, and you are living in a town, near to or in which a type foundry is in operation, it will be an easy matter to get an introduction to the foundry, where you will be able to observe and make yourself acquainted with the processes of manufacture. If neither of these avenues of information are open to you, make diligent inquiry of older persons around you, with the purpose of acquiring information that will certainly prove of value to you in your future career. This knowledge while of general advantage to a printer, is not one of the *essentials* to a practice of the art.

Almost the first thing a learner in a printing office is taught is the position of the boxes containing the letters in the type cases, of which, for ordinary use, there are two—the upper case and the lower case—the former containing the caps, small caps, reference marks, etc., and the lower case the small letters, figures, points and spaces. It will be unnecessary to give a diagram of these cases here, as the learner can more perfectly familiarize himself with the boxes by studying the same in the actual cases than he could by means of a diagram. Next in order should come a training in the various sizes of type, say from nonpareil to pica. Here the eye should be trained to tell at a glance the size of the type looked at, and at first this is a difficult matter; for the difference in size between two bodies is often so small that it is hard to tell them apart from each other. But it can be done, and should be done, without comparing the two by the sense of touch. Many a woful experience has the apprentice, or "cub," of by-gone days passed through, when, by inadvertence, he has distributed minion into a brevier case, or bourgeois into a long primer; and afterward had to set out the type, and separate the two into their respective cases. The writer had a fair experience in determining the respective sizes of type bodies, as almost the first job he was put to after "learning the boxes," was to sort an accumulation of "pi," in all about one hundred pounds, and ranging in size from pearl to double great primer. This was, no doubt, the result of many "shoves" by careless compositors for a long time previous to the advent of this particular *Pyë* in that particular office, but the experience then gained was satisfactory, and has stood him in good stead on many occasions since. Don't be down-hearted, boys, if the foreman should unearth a type-box loaded to the brim with a conglomeration of type, leads, brass rule, metal furniture and dirt, and tell you to sort it out. Look upon it as a necessary part of your training, and do the best you can, and depend upon it, you will not be sorry in after years if you do get a take of "pi" that makes you sick to even look

at. Of late years, in the United States, this matter of determining the sizes of type bodies has been greatly simplified by the adoption, by the type founders, of the "point" system of casting type, by means of which bodies are more readily distinguished from each other, each size from nonpareil to pica being removed an equal distance, or one point, while on the old system the difference between two bodies—say minion and brevier, or brevier and bourgeois—only amounted to about half a point, thus making it very difficult to distinguish one from another by sight alone.

(To be continued.)

PORTRAIT OF QUEEN VICTORIA.



THIS being Jubilee year, portraits of Her Majesty, Queen Victoria, are in demand in Great Britain, and nearly all the type founders have produced her likeness, with more or less fidelity. The above portrait, however, from a photograph by Mr. Bassano, photographer to the royal family, is considered the most correct and successful yet produced.

HOW THEY WEIGHED THE INK.

The committee of three appointed by Postmaster-General Vilas to examine the supplies of the postoffice department are in great trouble over a joke at their expense. In the course of their operations they had inspected carefully some printing ink which comes in half-pound tin boxes, and thought the contractor was cheating the government, so they got a colored man and a pair of scales, and began to scoop out the ink and weigh it, and then weigh the tin boxes. They found the ink weighed six ounces, and the boxes two ounces each. For three days that colored messenger was kept at the task. It was a dirty job, but every box contained only six ounces, and each one of the committee knew that there were sixteen ounces to the pound, and hence for half a pound there ought to be eight ounces. They resolved to keep things quiet awhile and tell no one, but, unfortunately, one of the committee happened to tell a friend. The friend looked at him awhile, and then informed him that ink is measured by liquid weight, not avoirdupois. There are only twelve ounces in a liquid pound. The weighing of ink has been stopped.—*Philadelphia Times*.

A NEW process of printing in colors, which is at present kept secret, has been adopted in the production of the art supplement of the *Lady's Pictorial*, an English periodical. It appears to be a combination of ordinary color printing and typogravure; in any case a softness of tone has been obtained by it superior to what can be found in most of the kindred publications.

THE LEADING PAPER HOUSE!

J. W. BUTLER PAPER CO.

1844

1887



183, 185 & 187 MONROE ST., CHICAGO.

To answer the many inquiries for market quotations on staple papers, in the way of Printers' Stock, we have decided (with the assistance of THE INLAND PRINTER CO.) to list our regular stock and make prices on same, so that the printing trade will be posted from month to month on the market value of standard papers.

PRINT PAPER.	PER LB.
Acme Mills News.....	6½c
Standard Mills News.....	6c
Sussex Mills News.....	5½c
Erie Mills News.....	5c
Colored Poster.....	6½c
White Poster.....	6½c

BOOK PAPERS.	PER LB.
Extra Super Calendered, white and tint.....	9c
S. No. 1, S. & S. C., white and tint.....	8½c
B. & M., S. & S. C., white and tint.....	8c
Wawasa S. & C., white and tint.....	7½c
Star No. 3, white and tint.....	6½c

COVER PAPERS.	PER REAM.
Enameled Cover, 20 x 25 (six shades).....	\$6 50
No. 1 Cover Paper, 20 x 25, 65 lb.....	3 85
No. 1 Cover Paper, 20 x 25, 50 lb.....	4 50
No. 1 Cover Paper, 20 x 25, 50 lb. laid.....	4 50
No. 1 Cover Paper, 20 x 25, 35 lb.....	3 15
No. 1 Cover Paper, 20 x 25, 25 lb.....	2 25
No. 1 Cover Paper, 20 x 25, 20 lb.....	1 80
No. 1 Cover Paper, 22 x 28, 40 lb.....	3 60

BLOTTING PAPERS.	PER LB.
Puritan Mills Blotting, white.....	13c
Puritan Mills Blotting, colors.....	14c
Florence Mills Blotting, white.....	11c
Florence Mills Blotting, colors.....	12c

CARD BOARDS.	2-PLY, 3-PLY, 4-PLY.
St. Charles Bristol, per hundred.....	\$2 00 \$2 40 \$2 80
Wawasa Bristol, per hundred.....	2 80 3 35 3 90
Florence Bristol, per hundred.....	3 50 4 25 5 00

	PER 100 SHS.
Three-ply Tinted Bristol (fourteen shades).....	\$3 50
No. 4 Blanks.....	3 60
No. 5 Blanks.....	3 25
No. 6 Blanks.....	3 50
No. 7½ Blanks.....	3 75
No. 10 Blanks.....	4 00
No. 12 Blanks.....	4 50
No. 14 Blanks.....	5 00
No. 17½ Blanks.....	5 50
No. 18½ Blanks.....	7 00
No. 2½ White China.....	3 25
No. 5½ White China.....	4 00
No. 8 White China.....	6 50
Thin Colored China (six shades).....	2 25
Thick Colored China (fourteen shades).....	2 50
Three-ply Tough Check (eight shades).....	5 00
Eight-ply Tough Check (four shades).....	13 00
Three-ply Railroad Ticket Board (six shades).....	4 00
Four-ply Railroad Ticket Board (six shades).....	5 00
Six-ply Railroad Ticket Board (six shades).....	6 00
Tag Board No. 90, 22 x 28.....	1 55
Tag Board No. 100, 22 x 28.....	1 75
Tag Board No. 110, 22 x 28.....	1 90
Tag Board No. 120, 22 x 28.....	2 05
Show Cards (five shades).....	5 50

FLAT PAPERS.	PER LB.
Crane Bros. All Linsens.....	20 per ct. dis.
Carey Linsens.....	22c
Royal Crown Linsens.....	25c
Crane & Co's Bonds, Onion Skin, etc.....	20 per ct. dis.
L. L. Brown's Ledger Papers, full rms.....	20 per ct. dis.
Ledger Mills (best No. 2 Ledger).....	19c
Florence Superfine Flats, white wove and laid.....	18c
Florence Superfine Flats, cream laid.....	18c
Wawasa Superfine Flats, white wove.....	16c
Welland Mills Fine Flats, white wove.....	15c
Mascot Mills Fine Flats, white wove.....	13c
St. Charles Mills (No. 1, E. S.).....	10c

PER REAM.	
No. 1 White French Folio.....	\$1 15
No. 1 Colored French Folio (six colors).....	1 20
No. 1 White Double French Folio.....	2 30
No. 1 Colored Double French Folio (six colors).....	2 40
No. 1 White Double French Royal.....	3 00
PER LB.	
E. S. Mills Tinted Flats.....	11c
Parchment Writing Manila.....	7c

ENVELOPES.

We allow thirty-five per cent discount from this list.

Commercial Sizes—First Quality, X.

Full Government Cut. All sizes are in half-thou-

sand boxes.

NO.	S Z 1.	6.	6½.
124	White Wove.....	\$1 70	\$1 80
234	Amber Laid.....	1 80	1 90
244	Green Laid.....	1 80	1 90
254	Blue Laid.....	1 80	1 90

First Quality, XX.

Full Government Cut. Size 6 is put up in quarter-thousand boxes; all larger sizes are in half-thousand boxes.

NO.	SIZES.	6.	6½.
126 White Wove.....	\$2 15	\$2 25	
226 White Wove.....	2 25	2 35	
236 Amber Laid.....	2 25	2 35	
276 Canary Laid.....	2 25	2 35	
2146 Blue Granite.....	2 25	2 35	
2126 Azurene Wove.....	2 25	2 35	
2126 Cream Laid.....	2 25	2 35	
2136 Duplex (Blue Lined).....	2 25	2 35	
128 White Wove, XXX.....	2 45	2 55	
228 White Wove, XXX.....	2 50	2 60	

Full Gov't No. 2, XX.

In this grade the Sizes 6 and 6½ are Full Government Cut, and are put in half-thousand boxes.

NO.	SIZES.	6.	6½.
406 Melon Laid.....	\$1 90	\$2 10	
416 Fawn Laid.....	1 90	2 10	
426 White Wove.....	1 90	2 10	
436 Amber Laid.....	1 90	2 10	
446 Green Laid.....	1 90	2 10	
456 Lt. Blue Laid.....	1 90	2 10	
466 Azurene Wove.....	1 90	2 10	
476 Canary Laid.....	1 90	2 10	
486 Corn Laid.....	1 90	2 10	
496 Cherry Laid.....	1 90	2 10	

Second Quality, X.

In this grade all the sizes are New Government Cut. The Size 6 is put up in quarter-thousand boxes, the Size 6½ is in half-thousand boxes.

NO.	SIZES.	6.	6½.
314 Fawn Laid.....	\$1 55	\$1 60	
324 White Laid.....	1 55	1 60	
334 Amber Laid.....	1 55	1 60	
354 Blue Laid.....	1 55	1 60	
374 Canary Laid.....	1 55	1 60	
384 Corn Laid.....	1 55	1 60	

Second Quality, XX.

In this grade all the sizes are New Government Cut. The Size 6 is put up in quarter-thousand boxes, the Size 6½ is in half-thousand boxes.

NO.	SIZES.	6.	6½.
306 Melon Laid.....	\$1 80	\$1 90	
316 Fawn Laid.....	1 80	1 90	
326 White Laid.....	1 80	1 90	
336 Amber Laid.....	1 80	1 90	
356 Blue Laid.....	1 80	1 90	
366 Azurene Wove.....	1 80	1 90	
376 Canary Laid.....	1 80	1 90	
386 Corn Laid.....	1 80	1 90	
396 Cherry Laid.....	1 80	1 90	

Manila.

Put up in half-thousand boxes, except the 250 and 280, which are in thousand boxes.

NO.	SIZES.	6.	6½.
250 Manila New Gov't.....	\$ 80	\$ 90	
280 Manila New Gov't.....	90	1 00	
350 Manila New Gov't.....	95	1 05	
360 Manila New Gov't.....	1 00	1 10	
360 Manila Full Gov't.....	1 10	1 20	
440 Manila Full Gov't.....	1 25	1 35	
770 Manila Full Gov't.....	1 40	1 50	
880 Manila Full Gov't.....	2 35	2 55	

Official Sizes—First Quality, XX.

Put up in half-thousand boxes.

NO.	SIZES.	9.	10.	11.
126 White Wove.....	\$3 50	\$3 90	\$4 85	
226 White Wove.....	3 70	4 10	5 00	
236 Amber Laid.....	3 70	4 10	5 00	
256 Blue Laid.....	3 70	4 10	5 00	
276 Canary Laid.....	3 70	4 10	5 00	
286 Corn Laid.....	3 70	4 10	5 00	

Official Sizes—Full Gov't No. 2, XX.

NO.	SIZES.	9.	10.	11.
426 White Wove.....	\$3 30	\$3 60	\$4 45	
436 Amber Laid.....	3 30	3 60	4 45	

Official Sizes—Manila.

Put up in half-thousand boxes. Sizes not priced are not kept in stock.

NO.	SIZES.	9.	10.	11.
350 Manila.....	\$1 80	\$2 00	\$2 45	
360 Manila.....	1 90	2 10	2 60	
380 Manila Ex.....	3 25	3 70	4 45	
440 Manila.....	2 10	2 25	3 10	
770 Manila.....	2 45	2 70	3 50	
880 Manila.....	4 00	4 25	6 00	

We also have in our envelope stock many odd sizes, as well as the regular pay, drug, bank portfolio, etc. Send for our sample box and full price list; also our sample book of Printers' Ruled Goods.

Send for our New Catalogue of Fancy Stationery; also any samples you may desire. Write for discounts and special quotations so that we can help you secure trade.

J. W. BUTLER PAPER CO.

ESTIMATES
FURNISHED.

Established 1804.

ORDERS
PROMPTLY
FILLED.

FARMER, LITTLE & CO.

CHICAGO: 154 Monroe St.

NEW YORK: 63 65 Beekman St.

TYPEFOUNDERS.

NEWSPAPER
DRESSES.JOB OFFICE
OUTFITS.

OUR
BOOK AND
NEWSPAPER

TYPE

Cast from the
BEST QUALITY
of
DURABLE METAL

For Wear, Accuracy and Finish, EXCELLED BY NONE.

—OUR ORIGINAL DESIGNS—

In JOB, DISPLAY TYPE and SCRIPTS are so varied that we can fit out a Complete Office in our own type.

Type of other Founders furnished when desired.

Printing-Presses, Printing-Inks, Paper Cutters.

ON HAND A FULL LINE OF

CASES, CABINETS, STANDS,

GALLEYS, IMPOSING STONES.

ETC.

CHICAGO
BRANCH.} CHAS. B. ROSS, Manager. { No. 154
Monroe St.

ESTIMATES FURNISHED.

GARDEN CITY TYPEFOUNDRY,

Manufacturers and Dealers in

PRINTERS' AND BINDERS'

Machinery and Material,

Also

Chicago Stands and Drying Racks,
DeVos' Pat. Lead and Slug Rack,Cabinets, Cases, Stands, Wood Furniture,
Reglet, Imposing Stones, Etc.

Dealers in SECOND-HAND MACHINERY.

Importers of

GERMAN INKS AND BRONZES.

FACTORY:

Cor. 19th & Blackwell Sts.

OFFICE & SALESROOMS:

180 & 182 Monroe St.

CHICAGO.

* — THE — *

UNION TYPE FOUNDRY

298 DEARBORN ST., CHICAGO, ILL.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Job & Newspaper Type.

SPECIAL AGENTS

Boston and Central Type Foundries,

whose popular productions can be supplied at a moment's notice from our shelves.

SPECIAL BARGAINS IN MACHINERY.

Printers on the look out for desirable second-hand Cylinder or Job Presses, Paper Cutters, Folding Machines, etc., will do well to send for our January, 1887, special inducement list.

Estimates of Job and Newspaper Outfits of any size cheerfully furnished. Correspondence invited. Catalogue free to practical printers.

Hamilton & Baker,

SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF

Holly Wood Type,

Also Manufacturers and Dealers in all kinds of

— *Printers' Materials,* —

CABINETS, REGLETS,

CASES, FURNITURE,

STANDS, CUTTING STICKS,

— *Printers' Tools and Inks.* —We can furnish any *Special Wood Work* wanted. Estimates cheerfully furnished.

Send for new Specimen Books, just out.

HAMILTON & BAKER,

TWO RIVERS, WIS.

Plomgren Bros. AND Co.

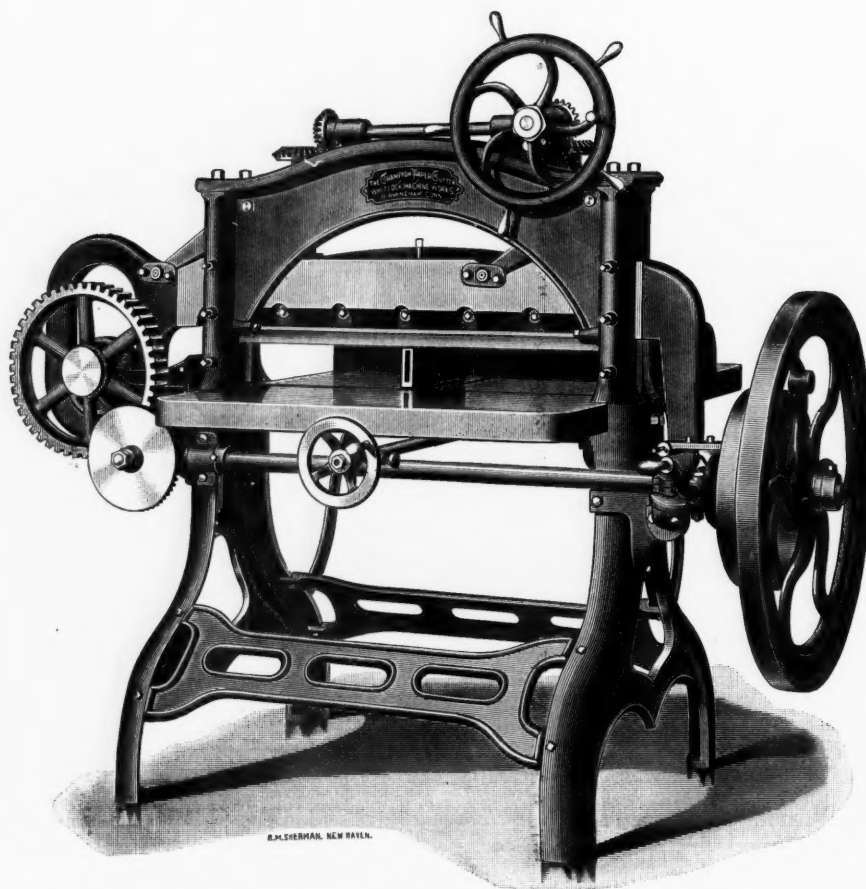
PHOTO ENGRAVERS

102-104
S. CLARK STREET
CHICAGO

The advertisement is enclosed in a rectangular border. It features a central profile portrait of a woman with dark, curly hair, looking towards the left. The text is arranged around the portrait in a highly decorative, blackletter-style font. At the top, 'Plomgren Bros. AND Co.' is written in a large, ornate script. Below the portrait, 'PHOTO ENGRAVERS' is written in a similar style. At the bottom, the address '102-104 S. CLARK STREET CHICAGO' is displayed, with the street name and city in a slightly different, more legible font. The entire design is embellished with intricate flourishes, including musical notes and decorative lines.

Whitlock Machine Works,

—BIRMINGHAM, CONN.—



—MANUFACTURERS OF—

Improved Champion Paper Cutters

And Whitlock Cylinder Presses.

Sizes and Prices of IMPROVED CHAMPION PAPER CUTTERS:

In Cut and Square, 30 inches,	-	-	-	\$400	In Cut and Square, 36 inches,	-	-	-	\$600
" " 32 "	-	-	-	450	" " 40 "	-	-	-	750
In Cut and Square, 44 inches,	-	-	-	\$1,000					

SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR.

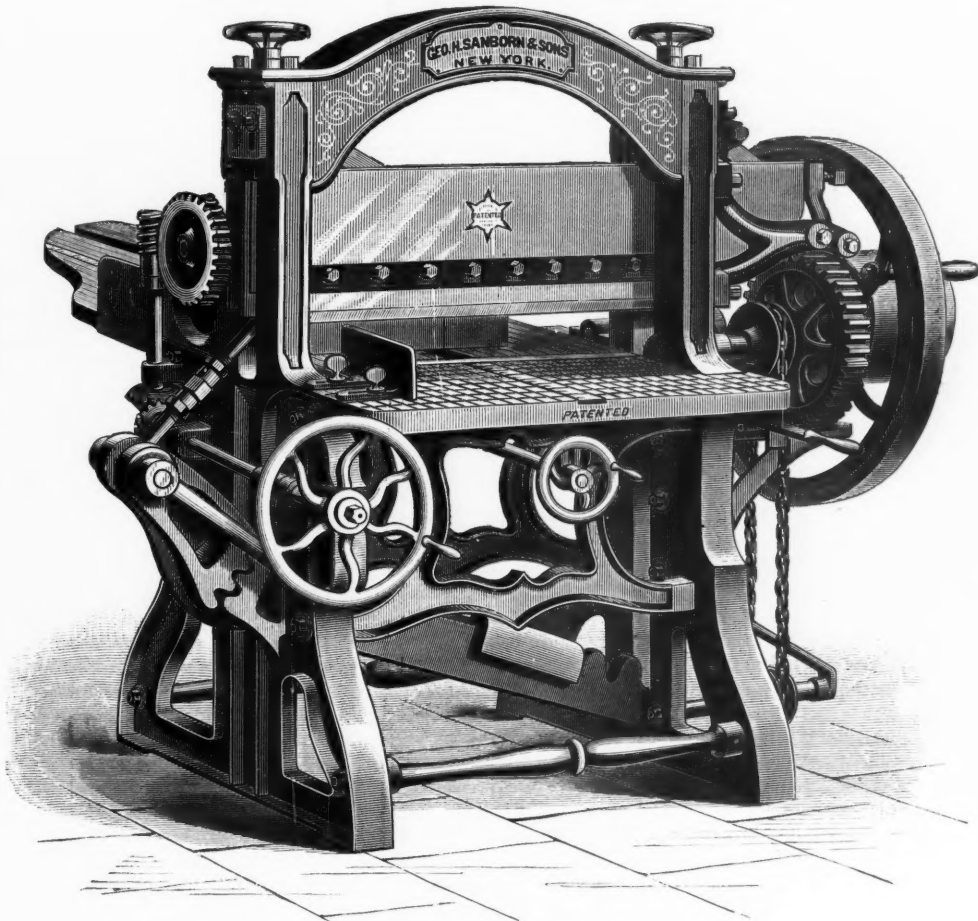
SANBORNS'

Hand & Steam Paper Cutting Machines,

ALL SIZES

BOOKBINDERS', PRINTERS', LITHOGRAPHERS', AND
PAPER BOX MAKERS' MACHINERY.

CATALOGUES SENT ON APPLICATION.



COMPLETE STOCK ALWAYS ON HAND.

SANBORN "STAR" CUTTER.

GEO. H. SANBORN & SONS,

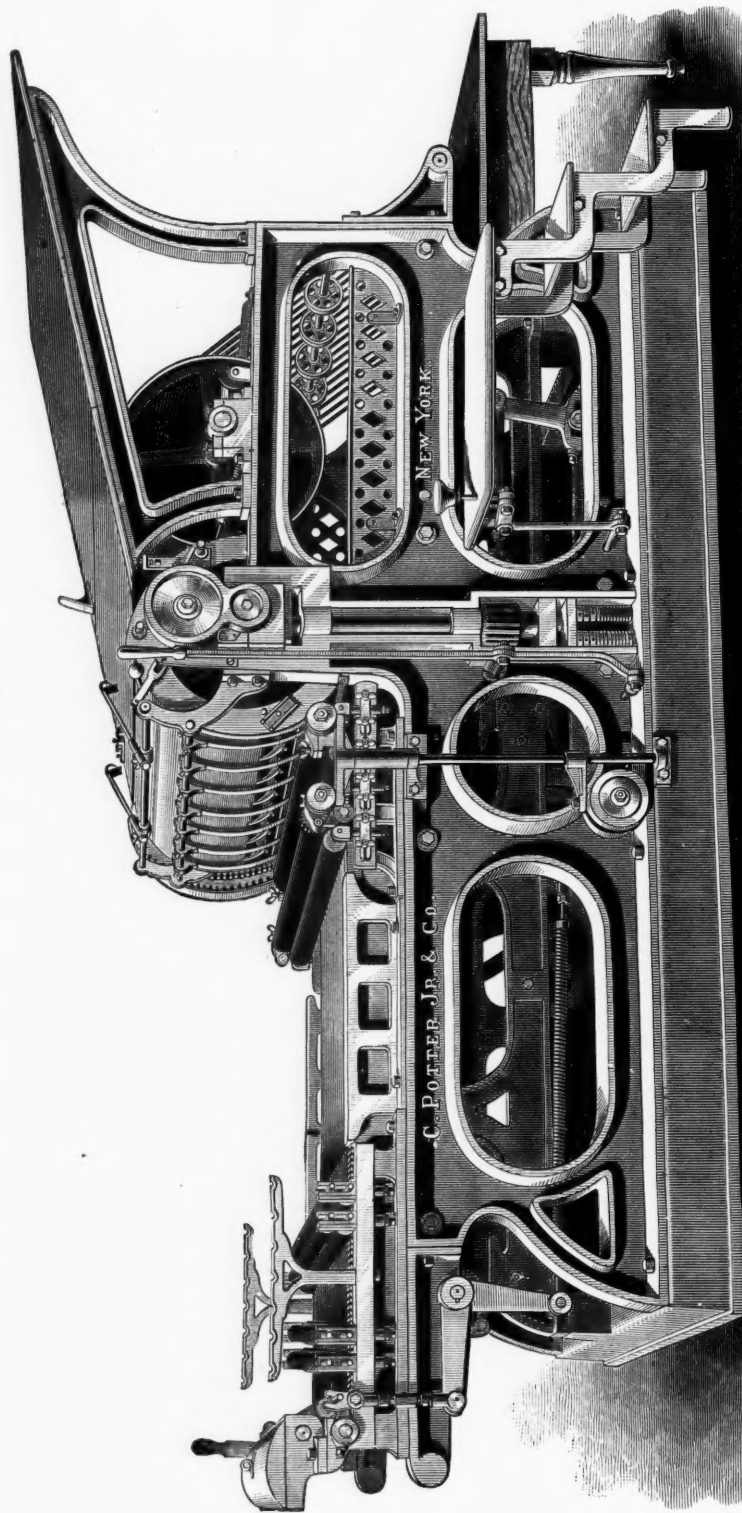
Manufactory: Standard Machinery Co., Mystic River, Ct.

69 Beekman Street, NEW YORK.

THE SANBORN MACHINES are kept in stock and for sale by

THE C. L. HAWES CO., 178 Monroe St., Chicago, Ill.

— C. POTTER, JR. & CO'S —



NEW TWO-REVOLUTION PRESS

With Patented Cylinder Lifting and Adjusting Mechanism, Three Tracks, Reversing Mechanism, Air Bunters, Machine-cut Bed-Rack, Steel Shafts, etc., etc., all combining to insure an absolutely Unyielding Impression, Perfect Register, High Speed, Quick and Easy Handling, Great Durability, and a degree of excellence in every detail hitherto unattained.

12 & 14 Spruce St., NEW YORK.

Western Agents: H. HARTT & CO., 162 Clark Street, CHICAGO.

A. ZEESE & CO., ELECTROTYPERS,

Map and Photo-Engravers,

—AND—

Photo-Zinc-Engravers,

119 MONROE ST.,

2, 4, 6 and 8 Custom House Place, CHICAGO.

With the approaching season, we wish to call *special attention* to our

LARGE AND CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF

LIVE STOCK CUTS,

Embracing a full line of representations of

Horses, Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, Poultry, Etc.

SPECIMENS FURNISHED ON APPLICATION.

G. W. VAN ALLEN.

C. FRANK BOUGHTON.

W. H. VAN ALLEN.

VAN ALLENS & BOUGHTON, (Successors to G. W. & W. H. VAN ALLEN), PRINTING PRESS MACHINISTS AND MILLWRIGHTS,

DEALERS IN NEW AND SECOND-HAND PRINTING PRESSES,
MANUFACTURERS OF STEREOTYPE BLOCKS OF IRON OR WOOD.

Shops: 59 ANN STREET, 17 & 19 ROSE STREET,
TELEPHONE, 416 JOHN. TELEPHONE, 468 NASSAU.

NEW YORK.

SECOND-HAND LIST.

All machinery thoroughly rebuilt and tested before shipping.

R. HOE & CO.	RED.	JOBBER.	RED.
Double Cylinder, -	28 x 41	Universal, -	14 x 22
Three Revolution, -	41 x 60	Universal, -	13 x 19
Three Revolution, -	36 x 57	Gordon, -	7 x 11
Two Revolution, 4 Rollers, -	32 x 47	Gordon, -	13 x 19
Regular Box Frame Drum, 4 Rollers, Tapeless Delivery, -	35 x 51	Gordon, -	9 x 13
Regular Drum, 4 Rollers, Old Style Frame, -	41 x 55	Gordon, -	7 x 11
Regular Drum, 2 Rollers, -	32 x 50	Liberty, -	10 x 15
		Standard, -	10 x 15
		Superior, -	10 x 15
MISCELLANEOUS.			
CAMPBELL PRESSES.		Hoe Hand Press, -	24 x 36½
Two No. 3, Complete, 2 Rollers, 31 x 46		Smith Hand Press, -	23 x 35½
C. POTTER, Jr., & CO.		Smith Hand Press, -	22 x 32
No. 2, Extra Heavy Drum, 4 Rollers, -	25 x 35	Adams Press, 2 Rollers, -	30 x 40
		Adams Press, 2 Rollers, -	27 x 43
		Adams Press, 2 Rollers, -	27 x 41
		Adams Press, 2 Rollers, -	26 x 40

One BULLOCK WEB PERFECTING PRESS, prints double *New York Sun*, with Wetting Machine and Stereotype Machinery.

We manufacture the best Stereotype Blocks, made of iron or wood. Send for estimates. Chases made to order.

F. L. HURLBUTT.
CHAS. R. WILBER.

GEO. E. MATTHEWS.
R. E. POLLOCK.

BUFFALO PRINTING INK WORKS

MANUFACTURERS OF

FULL LINES OF BLACK AND COLORED

PRINTING AND LITHOGRAPHIC

INKS

ART INKS

IN NEW AND UNIQUE COLORS.

Office and Factory, 11 and 13 Dayton Street,
BUFFALO, N. Y.

ALL OUR GOODS ARE GUARANTEED.

To Buyers and Manufacturers of Paper.

EDWIN T. GILLETTE, MANUFACTURER'S AGENT OF PAPER, 191 LA SALLE STREET,

Would be pleased to see his friends and acquaintances often.

Buyers of Paper will derive considerable benefit if they will, before purchasing, procure samples and prices from Mr. Gillette, as he has all grades of paper to offer at very reasonable figures.

Paper manufacturers desiring their goods disposed of to reliable purchasers will find that Mr. Gillette can do it successfully. No one in the West has a larger, and few a longer, acquaintance with both dealers and consumers of paper than Mr. Gillette.

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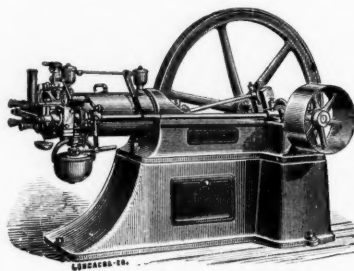
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A TECHNICAL JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO THE ART OF PRINTING.

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THE INLAND PRINTER will spare no endeavor to furnish valuable news and information to those interested professionally or incidentally in the printing profession, and printers will confer a great favor on the Editor of this Journal by sending him news pertaining to the craft in their section of the country, particularly individual theories and experiences of practical value.

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CHICAGO, APRIL, 1887.

WE regret to note the announcement, in the March issue of the *Printer's Register*, London, that the discussion on "Uniformity of Type Bodies," which has been going on in its columns for several months past, will be brought to a close in the April number. We suppose its editor knows what he is doing, but to us it appears a short-sighted policy. There is no question before the printers of Great Britain of more importance than the adoption of a common standard, and the views *pro* and *con* of intelligent correspondents in relation thereto, furnish, in our opinion, the most interesting matter which can be presented for the consideration of the trade.

HAS ARBITRATION PROVED A FAILURE?

WE sincerely regret to note in some quarters, from which we had a right to expect better things, and among those, too, most deeply interested in the ultimate recognition and triumph of the principle involved, a disposition to decry and dispense with the services of arbitration in the settlement of trade disputes; and a desire to again invoke the aid of the demoralizing, and to be deprecated agency of strikes—a plan of action which certainly bodes no good for the future. We well remember the time when employers and employers' associations were entreated to arbitrate, and soundly denounced because they refused to do so; when labor convention after convention made arbitration its shibboleth, and cited the anxiety manifested to adopt it as an evidence of the justice of labor's demands, and a proof of the unjust exactions of those who declined to leave the matter in dispute to the decision of a disinterested tribunal.

What then, has transpired to cause this reversal of sentiment; this desire to again resort to a discarded system, fraught with danger alike to employer and employé? What, if an adverse decision, in some instances, has been the result of its adoption? Does it follow that arbitration has proven a failure, or that the party or parties rendering such awards must necessarily have been ignorant, prejudiced, dishonest or corrupt? Do those who have jumped to such conclusions realize that there are generally two sides to a question, and that it is possible the prejudice of which they complain may legitimately be laid at their *own* doors? That if they were determined, in advance, to win, right or wrong; to be judge and jury, or unwilling to acquiesce in an adverse decision, arbitration in such cases was a misnomer and a sham.

But we speak by the card when we claim that labor organizations have secured as many favorable as adverse decisions under its rulings, and a greater number than have been secured in the same number of instances under the "stand and deliver" policy, and that, too, without the expenditure of a dollar, the sacrifice of a day's labor, or the rupturing of kindly business relations. In the face of these facts, and the constantly growing power of wealth and its exactions, is it not shortsighted, yes, criminal, to discard an appeal to reason, and substitute therefor the *ipse dixit* of a firm or association, based on purely *selfish* interests, regardless of results or others' rights. Temporary success gained under such circumstances is very apt to result in permanent discomfiture, and more especially is this the case with those who may with propriety be classed as the weaker element. Better, far better, to submit, for the time being, to an apparently unwarranted award, than repudiate a *vital principle*, which substitutes reason for passion, justice for arbitrary exactions, and which recognizes the important fact, heretofore practically ignored, that the employer as well as the wage worker *may* be in the wrong. Neither should it be forgotten that the sacrifice of this principle, especially in times of emergency, and in face of a glutted labor market, gives capital a tremendous advantage, while the inconsistency in repudiating the very agency whose aid was formerly craved, will be very apt to chill that public sympathy which no contestant can afford

to ignore. The objection that it is almost an impossibility to find a disinterested, unprejudiced umpire, is far-fetched, and can with equal propriety be applied to almost every case that is brought before a judge or jury for adjudication. The mistakes of the past, so frequently harped on, may be avoided in the future, and certainly furnish no valid reason for discarding the recognition of a principle in which labor has a deeper interest than capital has or can have. Arbitration is in harmony with the spirit of the age and the genius of our institutions, and now that the public mind has been educated to a standpoint in its favor, labor and labor associations have certainly more to expect from its operation and awards, than they have from again resorting to the demoralizing, barbaric system of strikes.

THE PENITENTIARY PRINTING CRAZE.

IT seems that Illinois is not the only state that possesses a legislative genius who is in favor of establishing a printing office in the penitentiary. Missouri and Wisconsin are also blessed with statesmen (?) of equally enlightened views and comprehensive judgment. And, strange to add, all these dear philanthropists are actuated by the same laudable ambition, namely, to provide school books, free of charge, to those who are able and willing to pay for them, the publication of which will cost the state, and consequently the people, twice as much as if they were the product of free labor! What a mental effort must have been required to hatch such a project. What a pity that it could neither be patented nor copyrighted! Still, perhaps, it is all for the best. Telephone lawsuits would have been discounted, both in number and fierceness, by contestants claiming *priority* for the scheme of "doing evil that good may come." When, oh! when, will common sense prevail in the selection of so-called legislators, who carry their brains in the right place?

Since the tomfool scheme has been seriously broached, and assumed the form of an epidemic among our crack-brained western Solons, we have taken pains to ascertain the views of employing printers in various sections of the country, on its practicability; men whose experience, judgment and position not only give weight to their opinions, and entitle them to careful consideration, but place them far above personal or selfish influences; and without exception it has been scouted at as *utterly impracticable*, unworthy, in fact, of serious attention. But, despite this unanimity, we cannot forget that the men who urge its adoption are *not* practical printers, are not even the possessors of common sense, and yet it is to their judgment, in a great measure, the fate of the measure is committed.

The bill to which we referred in our February issue, introduced into the Illinois Senate by Mr. Chapman, of Jerseyville (which, by a singular coincidence, is just across the river from a town in Missouri, which is the home of another senator, who has introduced a similar measure into the legislature of that state), has been referred to the tender mercies of the Committee on Appropriations, *without recommendation*, by a vote of thirty-three to six! This, in our opinion, is the last we shall hear of it. The sop thrown out, that the composition must be done by free labor, outside the penitentiary, is simply a bait for

"boodle contractors," which, under present circumstances, is not very apt to be received with public favor. We are afraid, therefore, the convicts of Illinois will not have an opportunity, in this year of our Lord, at least, of informing the youthful scholar who reads his illustrated primer, that "the letter C stands for K-a-t."

GOING FROM HOME TO LEARN THE NEWS.

THE March issue of the *London Press News*, under the heading of "Printing in a Wilderness," publishes what it claims to be the experience of an English printer, who, like a good many of his countrymen have done before him, left his native land, to better his condition in the United States; and whose experience also, like that of a good many others, did not conform to his expectations. Whether this was the result of his own incapacity, his restless disposition, or his extravagant aspirations, the reader is left to conjecture; nor would it interest us to refer to the matter, were it not for the reckless assertions he indulges in in connection with such failure, and the credence likely to be given them among the ignorant, through their publication in the columns of a reputable journal. But all's well that ends well; and it gives us pleasure to state, that after many vicissitudes and disappointments, he has found his elysium, and is now publishing a patent inside eight-page, five-column paper, in a secluded village, in the pineries of Michigan, where he "employs no labor, pays no rent, and is not liable for taxation for twelve months," besides reveling in the luxuries of broiled partridge and savory venison, which his soul loveth, all secured, too, by the expenditure of \$300. These privileges, it might reasonably be supposed, would mollify his chagrin at his previous failures, but that they do not is evidenced by the closing paragraph of his communication. After making the broad assertion that the apprenticeship system is unknown in the United States, and that a boy has to learn the art of typesetting as best he can, as he gets no help from any one, and *dares* ask no questions, he says:

If any English printer concludes to give the States a trial, let him first be sure of his ability to hold his own with the best, or he'll soon go to the wall. There is no sentiment in the printing business in America; men are discharged without notice, and without comment or reason. No man feels sure but that his next pay-day may be his last in that office, and men are often paid off in the middle of the week, aye, often in the middle of the day. An American is never "discharged"—only "laid off." An American boss never speaks to his employes, unless driven to it by business, and they pass each other on the stairs without even a look of recognition. The typical boss is a regular despot, and the vaunted liberty and independence of the American workman is all moonshine entirely. To a man who spends all he earns, America is no better than England; but when a man saves here he saves dollars, while in England it is only shillings.

To the advice given we take no exception, because if it were acted on, there would be fewer failures and disappointments. The statement that there is no sentiment in the printing business in America is in the main true, and is as it should be, because sentiment and business are not good bedfellows. In regard to the other statements, we think they will be news to most of our readers. In the city of Chicago, for example,—and what is true of Chicago is true of a score of other cities—there

are hundreds of journeymen printers who have held their positions for years; men whom their employers are proud to recognize wherever met, and whose situations are assured as long as work lasts. Nationality cuts no figure in the case. They occupy and retain their positions, not because they are Americans, Englishmen, Irishmen or Germans, but because they know their business and are qualified workmen. And it is quite possible, or rather likely, our friend may have been a man of education, versatility and talent, able to "play the flute in orchestras, teach a Sunday school class, and run a butcher shop," all of which he claims to have done, and yet be unable to hold a position in a first-class office as a job compositor. In truth, we fear that the possession of a multiplicity of talents may have been the cause of his misfortune. The *despotism* to which he refers, we have failed to come in contact with during a practical experience of thirty-five years, and this we think we can modestly place against his kaleidoscopic experience of four. It would be strange indeed if it were otherwise, because a large proportion of employing printers in the United States, especially in the West, are men who, by their energy, ability and enterprise have risen from the ranks of labor themselves. The "laying off" to which he refers, can generally be truthfully attributed to a lack of work or a lack of ability, and the survival of the fittest, when business slackens, follows as a matter of course.

In conclusion, we desire to ask this Michigan publisher *where* a man who spends all he makes *is* well of, and whether a dollar or a shilling will go the farthest?

WHAT A COPYRIGHT COVERS.

"WHAT does a copyright cover," is a question which so far has not been satisfactorily answered, because it has not been satisfactorily settled; and as a result of this lack of knowledge, sometimes a patentable invention is copyrighted, and sometimes an article or publication that should be copyrighted, is patented, says the *Inventor*. In the main, however, it may be accepted that a publication, printed or otherwise, is the proper subject for a copyright, while that which is the result of mechanical structure should be patented. Thus, the courts have held that a chart, containing diagrams and printed directions for measuring and cutting ladies' dresses, was properly copyrighted; but a book of blanks and forms on a system of bookkeeping, was an invention, as was also a set of sheets of cardboards, having marked guide lines for cutting and binding the edges, so as to make balloons, etc. Likewise diaries, hotel registers or blank books, which are to be filled in, are not copyable.

Photographs may be copyrighted, but advertisements and labels cannot be the legal subjects of copyright unless what is shown therein has value as articles or literary work. Newspapers may be copyrighted, but only the writer of a letter is entitled to copyright his production. The precise point of difference between an invention and a publication is now being settled by judicial decision; and, doubtless, before long, the main questions involved will be so thoroughly understood that the adjudications can be readily applied.

TRUE MERIT REWARDED.

A SHORT time ago, a specimen for competition, which appeared in the columns of THE INLAND PRINTER, attracted the attention of an employer anxious to secure the services of a first-class job compositor, qualified to take charge of his establishment. Upon our suggestion correspondence was opened with the party sending it, and mutually satisfactory temporary arrangements entered into. Upon the termination of the probationary test, a permanent contract was concluded, and our friend writes us that he is now installed as foreman in a progressive, wide-awake printing office, with flattering prospects ahead. It is needless to add that it gratifies us to learn such is the case, as it will, no doubt, equally gratify a large number of our readers. And this is the *second* example brought to our notice where a similar result has followed the insertion of a specimen in the columns of THE INLAND PRINTER. A faint heart never won a fair lady; the man who is always *going* to do, but who never musters courage to put his intention into practice, will continue to obscurely plod along, while his more ambitious, energetic neighbor, who avails himself of every advantage offered, who leaves humming and hawing severely alone, and takes his chances, will leave him in the background every time. While he is hesitating, another is performing. Actions speak louder than words. The "best to let well enough alone" class are generally the drones of society. We have a score of letters from parties claiming to be anxious to try what they can do, but who are afraid their samples would not take the prize, etc. Well, we don't run an insurance office. We are willing to publish their specimens, if deserving, and if an unbiased jury of their fellow craftsmen awards any of them a premium, it will be promptly paid. More than this we cannot promise.

AN ODD REQUEST.

THE disposition in some of the subordinate unions to give the "fat" to the office is spreading, and the delegates from St. Louis union have been instructed to ask the International to prevent it.—*Exchange*.

We are not aware that the Chicago Typographical Union violated any law or proviso of the International constitution when it agreed to the setting of advertisements by the week, and the waiving of single column cuts, in consideration of an advance from 40 to 46 cents. The greatest good to the greatest number was the object in view in so doing, and from the best information we can obtain, its members are perfectly satisfied with the change. The average wages of the newspaper compositors under the new, is more than it was under the "bonus" system. Besides, a fruitful source of annoyance has been amicably removed, and after the arrangement has been ratified by the employers and the union, and the compact signed, sealed and delivered, we hardly think the International will waste its time in meddling with what is really outside of its legitimate jurisdiction, when it has matters of much more importance inviting consideration, and awaiting its deliberation. At least, we do not think the Chicago, or any other typographical union need borrow trouble on this account.

TO EMPLOYING PRINTERS.

THE INLAND PRINTER invites the trade to forward specimens of printing for review, after which it is intended to distribute the same to young journeymen and apprentices who may apply for them, as examples worthy of emulation. This practice, which has been followed by us for some time, has proved to have been productive of good results; and the coöperation of all having the welfare of the future of our craft at heart, is earnestly solicited. Elaborate and unique samples are welcome, but not specially desired. Specimens of good commercial work are in demand.

A LETTER from Cleveland contains the following request:

The other night I saw a sample copy of THE INLAND PRINTER, in which you offered to send specimens of printing. I have only been at the trade for one year—but have commenced business for myself. I have a "Clipper" press and several fonts of type, and have all the work I can do, at *low prices*. I think if I was to get some of these samples, I could get some ideas from them.

Answer. — Not *this* time, sonny—some other time. THE INLAND PRINTER don't encourage boys, who have "been at the trade for *one* year," to make fools of themselves, or the public at large. Put your "Clipper" press in the garret. Go to work, like a good, honest boy should; *learn* your business thoroughly, or, at least, *try* to learn it, and you shall have all the specimens you require.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

USEFUL SUGGESTIONS.

BY A. H. ARNOLD.

IN many type fonts, especially in the old styles, there is such a slight difference between the lower case "o," the small cap "o" and the "o" (zero) that the most experienced printer is often puzzled about which is which, and can only discern one from the other after careful comparison. It has often impressed me that there should be some provision made by which these letters could be more readily distinguished. I have thought it would be a good plan if type foundries would cast them with the nicks slightly varying from each other; for instance: the three nick could be arranged that the lower case "o" would have two nicks close together, at the base of the letter, the other nick at a greater distance than usual, toward the face; the small cap "o" could be cast with two nicks in the middle of the body and one at the base, and the "o" (zero) could have the three nicks close together, in the middle of the body, etc. The letters "l" (lower case), "I" (capital) and figure 1 could be treated likewise. It is to be expected that this would occasion a saving of time, and would be welcomed as a useful improvement.

USE AND MISUSE OF THE LEAD CUTTER.

There is a knack about everything, and a knowledge of the use of the most simple device is less generally dispersed than is usually believed. Although every printer uses the lead cutter almost daily, there are many things about it which are not generally known. It is self-evident that a lead cutter, as the name implies, is a cutter for leads, not

slugs, rules, quadrates, etc. If harder metal than the composition used in casting type be cut, the lever of the cutter is "thrown out of gear," the thread of the bolt on which the lever turns gets cut and wears out, and there is such a shaky motion to the lever that the cutter does not cut the leads, but breaks them off, leaving a rough edge and beard. Almost every lead cutter which has two square cutter plates, is so made that these squares are reversible, so that each of the four sides and both the edges can be used for cutting purposes. By this device the cutter is made so as to last a lifetime. Another point about the lead cutter is the way it is put to use. It is very tiresome to cut a large amount of leads of a given size, and even more so if the compositor having such work in charge has not the knack of doing this speedily. The full-lengths should be laid convenient to the right hand, and the cut lead taken off with the left, allowing the uncut piece to drop on a number of leads, in such a position as to be readily taken up again; and the lever should not be thrown downward forcibly, but only so far as to cut off the lead, and then thrown back speedily, against a box or some other object. It is likewise convenient, in cutting a small amount of leads, when it is not practicable to change the gauge, etc., to cut a piece of lead, and place it on the lead rest in such a position as to allow just the space of the length to be cut. Then, like all other machinery that has wearing parts, the cutter should, from time to time, be oiled in such places as there is any friction.

DISTRIBUTING ELECTROTYPED MATTER.

Type which has been to the electrotyper, and is made "sticky" and "hard" by the blacklead used by the modeler, dirties the hands so as to make it almost impossible to distribute such matter. It will be found a practical help to have a small piece of damp sponge with soap at hand, on which the fingers can occasionally be cleaned.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

THE NEW SOUTH.

BY HUGH WALLACE.

THERE is no part of our country at the present moment that absorbs a more abiding interest than that of the Southern States; and this attention, we are glad to notice, is also shared by a large foreign element, and the British public. This is a natural sequence, flowing in sympathy for a distressed race, from the hearts of the people, and extending through the affinities of kinship to the British isles, and may be said to emanate more or less directly from the disastrous effects of the late civil war. We all know that war jeopardizes the welfare of a country, and is to be regretted, as alike detrimental to the conqueror as well as to the vanquished. Nations do not now, as a rule, engage so hurriedly in war as was their wont. That is a vortex of the past. Reason and judgment, aided by the experience and wisdom of the diplomatic art, have dethroned the kingly man-killers of the Old World, and put in their places men who can direct the destinies of nations on the grand old maxim of "Peace on earth and good will toward men." Civilization, indeed, has advanced apace, and left its impress on the rulers and people of our

day. Progress, and the higher sentiments of the human character, have triumphed in their combatting force with the impetuosity and impulses of another age. War, as a rule, is now only resorted to by civilized nations when every effort to preserve peace has failed; and it is singularly significant that our own country was the first to inaugurate this lofty principle among nations.

President Lincoln and his cabinet were earnest in their efforts for peace; did their very utmost to reconcile the disaffected South before any recourse to arms was had. The olive branch was held out to the Southern people, and grave assurances given that their differences would be seriously considered, and, if at all possible, adjusted. These advances had the attentive ear of the ruling element of the Southern confederacy, and were only rejected by that council because the right of state secession would not be considered. Thus, on the principle of the preservation of the nation, the greatest of civil wars the world has ever seen was begun; and thus on the self-same principle of non-secession, triumphed the Northern arms, and has the unity, power and grandeur of our country and constitution been maintained.

History is replete with the horrors of war, and fills many a dark page on the rôle of that grand old nation from whence we sprang. Time was, cherished by the love of conquest, when every man was a soldier, and every soldier was a hero-patriot; but the war renown and sentiments of those days, at least so far as the English-speaking race is concerned, are now but a leaflet of the past, and the then actors on the scenes, and the principles they espoused, are shrouded in the silent stillness of the grave. But disastrous and revolting as many of these foreign wars have been, they cannot be said to form a parallel, either in magnitude or effect, to the history of our own civil war. There they met a foreign foe, and fought him to defeat with all the alacrity of the British character; and not only so, but it should be remembered that the times in which they transpired necessarily circumscribed their operations both in nature and extent. Here we were the same people pitted against each other, and divided as on a great national issue between ourselves; moreover, living as we were in another day, and under very different circumstances, in an extensive country, with a large population, and our armies fully equipped with the weapons of modern warfare, were as large as those of Britain were paltry and insignificant. We question if ever the history of the world furnishes two combatting forces on such an extensive scale; but let us not forget, stupendous as were our armies for carrying into effect the will and authority of the executive, they were correspondingly great in producing the horrors and devastations of war in all its horrifying details and sickening results. The very heart of the country was shaken from its center, our foreign relations were strained, society was unhinged and broken up, commerce was paralyzed; even the flag of the United States, hitherto floating proudly on every sea, bore the emblems of distress. Our manufacturing industries were depleted in the national turmoil, and wreck, ruin and anarchy reigned from Maine to California. The national debt rolled up into hundreds of millions, and our credit in the money markets of the

world was held up to derision and doubt; and, worst of all, while struggling for the supremacy against an able and well-disciplined foe, we had silently to bear the odium, in our innate consciousness, that we were but fighting our own flesh and blood after all. Sad enough, indeed. It was, therefore, with grateful hearts, upon the surrender of the Southern arms, that the peace proclamation was received, and quiet restored once more to our distracted land.

Of course it would be difficult to form even a rough idea in figures of the awful effects of the war. That never can be correctly done, for the losses by sea and land are quite beyond the comprehension of man, nor would it, if we could, greatly aid us in our present object, our aim being rather to see the New South as it is, having arisen in its splendor on the ruins of the past, and such it has. And how has it been accomplished? The South fared worse than the North by a long percentage. It had not only to resuscitate its languishing industries and overcome the exigencies of the war, but it had to shoulder, in addition, the maintenance and support of the entire colored population, who had hitherto wrangled in slavery, and been freed only by the proclamation of President Lincoln, as a military necessity. We are not of those who have ever favored slavery in any form—it was loathsome at best, to our institutions, and certainly not in accord with the higher and nobler element of the American character. Gradual emancipation, rather than otherwise, would have been our course, but a solid acceptance of the situation just as it stood, was imperative on the Southern people, and they bore the ordeal like men. The negroes knew nothing whatever of the responsibilities of life; they had been born, raised and maintained, and beyond working like machines in the cotton fields, knew little else. Like dreamers, they probably felt that freedom was all that was requisite to put them on the plane of the white man, consequently it was difficult to get them to settle down to solid work. They assumed all at once more importance than ever their masters did in the days of slavery. But the whites, true to tradition, persevered, and in time at least partially succeeded in making workers of the African race. A large number, however, have never taken to any regular employment; laziness, indolence, and dominant inactivity is enveloped in their nature, and it is questionable even if they would improve under the taskman's whip. These, are a class, that can never be of any benefit to either themselves or the country. They live on stealth, are regular occupants of the jails and penitentiaries, and a constant bill of expense to the legislature. However, in opposition to all this, it is most gratifying to say that large numbers of the colored people have availed themselves of educational advantages, and settled down to work; and in the main proved excellent citizens. These have been of immense service to the white man, and rendered him powerful aid in consolidating the country. But, it is mainly to the white race that the South is indebted for every good word and work, and it is to its schemes and the emanations of its fertile understanding that the country prospers today. The South, of course, has tremendous resources, and it is to their operations and influence that

confidence has been restored, and capital brought in to aid in their practical development.

Foreign capital has been conspicuously employed in this way, and always, we believe, to the perfect satisfaction of the lender; and it is a pointer to boot that the bonds of old Georgia command a higher price in the money markets of Europe than almost any other American security. The country is now perfectly netted with railways, and the iron horse traverses the land in all directions, as the harbinger of good. The cotton plantations are now more extensive and prosperous than ever, and, notwithstanding the efforts that have been made to grow the fabric in other parts of the world, the cotton of the Southern States always commands a ready sale, and the very highest price in the English markets. This interest alone is an important one, and will always prove a strong factor in Southern commerce. Tobacco growing and manufacture also engage capital and labor on an extensive scale, and is on the increase. The tobacco of Kentucky, Virginia, Tennessee and the Carolinas has never been surpassed. There are many other manufacturing interests to note, and there are others in embryo, ready to start when opportunity permits. The magnificent water privileges of the country offer great inducements for manufacturing purposes. The whole country booms, and gives evidence of the tranquillity of its population and impending national greatness. The city of Nashville has sprung into renewed life and importance. The old battle grounds of Chattanooga are now perfect hives of mercantile industry. Quaint old Atlanta is marching along; has emerged from her slave pens and marts in human chattels, and, with her palatial hotel accommodation, her educational institutes and splendid public buildings, is one of the smartest and best business cities in the country. Memphis has unmasked her former self, and assumed the garb of the merchant and manufacturer on a very extensive scale, and now appears to more advantage than she has ever done in her history. Birmingham looms up in the wilderness, as the champion of the coal and iron interests, and promises to note an important epoch in Southern commerce, industry and wealth. In truth a new era has dawned for the denizens of this sunny land; peace and contentment reign within her borders; and from the eastern slopes of the sweet singers of "The Old Kentucky Home," and the ancient creepers of the historical halls and associations of old Virginia, to the cattle ranchmen of Texas, on the Mexican Gulf, comes the universal cry to populate the country with a thrifty, resolute and determined race, who will be fellow-workers with them in unfolding their treasures of hidden wealth, and, at the same time, perpetuate, in their own daily lives, the principles of union, strong and indissoluble, of the American people.

Of course, it would be futile to suppose that this zenith could be reached in any reasonable time without assistance. The press will be this help. It has ever been the friend of humanity and progress, and, in all free countries, the creator of the national will. It enters the mind and dwelling of every man, and with that learned leisure, peculiar to itself, seeks to stimulate the actions and aspirations of a people. It despoils the oppressor's rod, and levels up all

men according to their talents. It discusses with manly courage every question bearing on educational and national issues, and seeks to pose as an accurate statistician on all matters of vital interest to the country. It therefore enlightens the minds of men, and binds them as a unit in their patriotic desires for the defense of their Fatherland. It is thus, advancing step by step, that it shall progress—and it is from this same source and through this very channel that the world will hear more and more of the possibilities and virtues of this enchanting land.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

SERMONS IN OUR CHAPEL.

BY PHIL OSIFFER.

TIME.

FELLOW-COMPOSITORS: How many times has the call of "Time!" electrified your nervous systems, and caused you, from loafing statuary, to spring into active dollar-hunters; or again, to depart gladly for the taking in of fuel for your bodies?

Or ye, bold job printers, cannot ye also speak of what effect "Time!" has on you? There is no trade practiced among men in which the value of time is more considered than it is in ours. In what other business can you find such wonders of labor-saving machinery as those described in the excellent articles which have appeared in this journal, from month to month on "The Printing Press." Not a month passes in which some new device is not brought to our notice, the chief recommendation of which is, "it saves time." And yet, in spite of these innumerable object lessons, all teaching the value of time, in the hours in which we are off duty we are tremendous wasters of time. "How?" you ask. Well, just hold on, and I'll try to tell you. How many men spend the hours at their disposal after work in a profitable manner? Not very many. Pedro and euvre swallow a good many dollars, even when we do not play for money; and, besides, they have the additional disadvantage of being entirely useless. "But we must have some pleasure," some one will say. Certainly, you must; but why not combine pleasure with profit. Ben Franklin never acknowledged a higher title than that of "Printer," and I believe it is a laudable ambition to strive to be a good printer. Would it not be better, instead of wasting precious time around saloons and in dusty offices, to devote that time to reading typographical literature, or to experimenting with the more difficult parts of the art? But you say, "We don't want all shop." That's so; but you can study to be a good man all around, and if you are that you will be a better printer. In other words, to be a good printer a man must be more than a printer. He need not be a linguist, but he should be able to distinguish one language from another, and not confound Italian with French, and German with Russian. It is not even necessary that he should be able to bring out a new English grammar, but he should know enough of the old one to be able to express his thoughts intelligently in type. He need not be a natural born artist, but he should know some of

the principal rules of good taste, and know that angularities are not so graceful as curves, and that green and blue or red and yellow are poor colors to put beside each other, even in a common job. He ought also to have sufficient knowledge of political economy to know that it is impossible to set an adequate price on the vote of a free citizen; and also sufficient to know that there is somewhat of a difference between the governments of Great Britain and Russia. He should be able to distinguish a quotation from Walter Scott's works, from one from Shakespeare or Longfellow. The more general knowledge any craftsman has, and especially a printer, the better workman he will be. No other business combines in so eminent a degree the work of the mind with the skill of the hand; therefore, brethren, strive to make a right use of time; learn something, and never be satisfied, for the man never lived yet who knew all that could be learned of the printer's business. Let not your time glide away from you unimproved, like the water from the hand of a marble statue, which has the semblance of a vigorous man, but no soul; and remember, that life at the longest is only just long enough to prepare for eternity.

A THRILLING EXPERIENCE.

Among those at the Richmond House, Buffalo, on the eventful night of its destruction, was Mr. Eugene Wimpfheimer, representing the printing ink house of Sigmund Ullman & Co., New York, who, with his wife occupied room 209 on the third floor, Main street front. He thus narrates his experience: "We had been to the theater, my wife and I, and retired to our chamber about midnight. Everything was cosy and comfortable and I was sleeping like a top, when suddenly I was awakened by the jingling of the electric bell in our room. God bless the man who started the bell, whoever he may be, for he saved our lives. I roused my wife and told her that that was a danger signal, and she had better follow me. Hastily pulling on my drawers I opened the door and saw that the hotel was in a blaze. Taking my wife's arm I made for the staircase, but saw that our only escape to the street was cut off, for it was already in flames. There was only one exit from the upper floors as yet, though I understand that it was intended, when the tenants of the stores moved out, to make more. You cannot imagine the horrible situation in that hell of fire, with men and women rushing, screaming through the passageways, seeking points of escape, and finding the halls ending only in *cul-de-sacs*. We were several times sure that we were at the head of the staircase only to find it closed, and we had to rush back into the awful heat and the stifling smoke. Finally I managed to break into a room on the Main street front, and there for an instant I lost my grasp of my wife, who acted like a little heroine, not a word of fear or cry escaping her. While we were making our way to the balcony a man sought to brush her aside, and she simply said: 'Go ahead if you want to; I'm with my husband and not afraid.' There was a girl, one of the domestics, I think, who was shrieking dismally until my wife quieted her and told her to follow us. She did and I think was saved. We reached the balcony and clambered down in some cat-like fashion—I'm sure I don't know how, but it served—to the roof of the cigar store (Palacio's), and thence we reached the ground, in our night clothes and barefooted. I took my wife on my back, for her courage and strength gave out then, to get her away from the danger, as well as the fearful and awful sights and sounds. The windows of the hotel were filled with shrieking men, and women imploring rescue, with little or no help in sight, for at that time the first of the firemen had scarcely arrived. There was not a ladder to be seen, and there were all those agonizing beings screaming for the help that did not come. I carried my wife round to a little hotel on Washington street, the Washington House, I think, and after pounding on the door was admitted. The people were ready to do anything for us, but pretty soon a number of persons who had escaped with injuries came in and, my God! what sights they were. One man had his hands

torn to shreds and his face was shining, where the skin had been stripped off, I suppose. 'Look at me! Look at me!' he yelled in agony. I soon saw that the place would become headquarters for the wounded and so, seeing an express wagon outside I got the driver to take us to the Mansion House, where we were most kindly received, and supplied with clothing. We were almost frozen. We have three children at home, and my wife says that it was the thought of them that nerved her to coolness in a trying time. We lost everything."

"The Richmond was a regular fire-trap," Mr. Wimpfheimer continued. "From the first, almost, the rotunda became a roaring furnace of flame, and the guests were attacked in the rear by it, and driven to the windows and the roof. They were, you might say, on the inside of a chimney filled with flames, in which nothing could long live. The rooms became filled with fire and smoke, instantly; their occupants opened their doors upon becoming alarmed, and it is a miracle that any escaped. My ears are still ringing with the cries of the doomed beings in that blazing pile. I think that many more people lost their lives than the current estimate gives."

THE REPRODUCTION OF PRINTED MATTER.

An effective process of reproducing wood cuts, engravings and other printed matter direct from the original, it can readily be seen, must be an exceedingly valuable innovation. The manifold reproduction of such matter has been attempted a number of times, with different degrees of success. It may, therefore, be interesting to describe a method that has been in use in Germany and other parts of Europe, and which has in the past month been introduced into this country by the issuance of letters patent. The object to be reproduced is first well saturated with a protective solution composed of glycerine, tannic acid and water, then well rinsed with water, and the parts to be reproduced treated with autographic ink by means of a suitable inking roller, or in any other appropriate manner. In consequence of the previous treatment of the original with the protective preparation, ink will only adhere to those parts covered by printers' ink, whereas those parts left free will not take up any quantity of ink. The positive so produced or written, or drawn in autographic ink, is now laid on a brightly polished metallic plate or lithographic stone, and repeatedly passed through the rollers of a press of peculiar and adapted construction, so as to transfer the autographic ink of the positive to the plate or stone, thus producing a negative copy. The protective mixture of glycerine, tannic acid and water is then applied, and the plate or stone provided with ink by means of the inking roller. It is preferable to ink the plate or stone by passing it repeatedly between an upper inking roller and middle roller with which the press is provided.

The paper or other matter to which the ink adhering to the negative is to be transferred, is now placed over the negative, and passed between the pressure rollers of a suitable press, whereby the exact and true copy of the original will be found reproduced. After the paper has been removed, the plate or stone is again inked, paper applied to the surface of the same, and a second copy produced in like manner, as aforesaid, and so on, so that many hundreds of reproductions or copies can be produced which are in all respects, it is claimed, perfect fac similes of the original engraving, or printed, drawn or written matter.—*Exchange*.

A PAPER BOAT.

An adventurous Frenchman named De Wogan has been wandering about the sea and the rivers of the continent during the last two years in a paper boat of his own construction. The fragile craft has already borne its owner over six thousand miles—through the channel, by the coast, into creeks and up rivers. This novel piece of architecture is named the *Qui-Vive*, and is shaped like a canoe. It is sixteen feet long, two and a half feet in width. The shell is about an inch thick, and it weighs fifty pounds. When at Cologne, eighteen months ago, M. De Wogan suffered a night attack from the Germans, who, it was said, were enraged at the sight of the French colors, and battered the *Qui-Vive* rather badly—not with shells, but with their feet. M. De Wogan lately left Brussels, where he was congratulated on his invention by the king of the Belgians, passed by Calais, and has just arrived at Havre, whence he will proceed up the Seine to Paris.—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

THE WORD "INK."

For the instruction and amusement of our readers we give the word "ink" in ancient and oriental languages.

Sanscrit,	अि	Bunda or Argolense, . . .	Tinta
Chaldaic,	אִי	Hungarian,	Tanta
Hebrew,	יִי	German,	Tinte
Sinic,	墨	Low Dutch, Flemish and	
Urdu, or Hindu- stani,	کالی	Hollandish,	Ink
Bengali,	কালী	Swedish,	Blaeck
Shingalese,	இ	Danish,	Blaec
Burman,	မု	Anglo-Saxon,	Blaec
Javanese,	Manulyan	Old English,	Enke, Inke, Ynke
Malay,	دوات	English,	Ink
Chinese, (Chinese Ink),	墨	Welsh,	Du Enge
Chinese (Liquid Ink) Mih Shwuy,	墨水	Gaelic,	Dubhadh
Chinese (Canton Dialect), Mak Shuy		Irish,	Dubh
Japanese,	ク	Scandinavian,	Blekk
Tibetan,	ལྷག་པོ་	Teclandic,	Blek
Marathi,	श्या		
Amharic or Abyssinian,	ሐረር		
Ethiopian,	ሐረር		
Coptic or Egyptian,	ⲕⲉⲛⲏⲧⲧ		
Algerian,	سینه		

IN EUROPEAN LANGUAGES.

Greek,	Melan
Latin,	Atramentum Scribitorium
Medieval Latin,	Encaustum
Italian,	Inchiostro
Piedmontese,	Inciostro
Spanish and Portuguese,	Tinta

THE ROBERT HILTON TESTIMONIAL.

The following received from an old country correspondent, will no doubt prove of interest to our readers:

"The above testimonial in connection with the Printers' International Specimen Exchange, and in commemoration of the completion of the seventh volume, has been brought to a successful termination. Subscriptions flowed in liberally, not only from contributors to the Exchange, but from prominent members of the printing trades who desired to recognise Mr. Hilton's services as an earnest worker in the cause of typographical improvement. The testimonial took the form of a beautiful illuminated address handsomely framed, a well-filled album of portraits of the contributors, a volume of printed letters from individual contributors to the Exchange, a superb volume of art engravings from Herr Theodore Goebel, a fine steel engraving (proof), framed in oak and gold, from Mr. P. Lawrence, and a well-filled purse of sovereigns, with a handsome gold and diamond brooch for Mrs. Hilton. The illuminated address is a splendid piece of artistic work, containing lifelike portraits of Thomas Hailing, A. V. Haight, Theo. Goebel, W. J. Kelly, and J. F. Earhart. In a scroll at the top appear the words "And God saide, Let lyghte be and anone lyghte was"; underneath is a drawing (from an old steel plate) of Caxton exhibiting his first proof before King Edward IV in the almonry of Westminster Abbey; at the foot is a view of

Westminster Abbey, the mediaeval printers' arms, in heraldic colors, being let into the left-hand border. The whole designed and drawn by the artist, Mr. Arthur C. Jackson; the lettering in "Caxton" black, and the autograph signatures by Mr. Thos. P. Widdowson (Widdowson & Jackson, Leicester), who is to be congratulated on a very successful and beautiful piece of artistic work. The presentation was made to Mr. Hilton at his residence, on January 15, there being present, as a deputation from the committee, Mr. T. I. Burton, of Louth; Mr. J. C. Lawrence, of Leicester; Mr. Arthur Hurst, of York; Mr. J. W. Northend, of Sheffield; Mr. G. Joyner (representing Messrs. Cooper & Budd), Peckham, with Mr. Geo. W. Jones, secretary, and other gentlemen connected with the trade. Mr. T. I. Burton, as the senior of the party, was called upon to make the presentation, and in doing so feelingly referred to Mr. Hilton's untiring zeal in the cause of progress, and to his own connection with the Specimen Exchange and his early efforts to improve, not forgetting to mention the reception accorded to some of his early productions. Mr. Hilton in reply expressed his deep sense of the honor done him, and returned thanks for the handsome presents, and the kind wishes and congratulations by which they were accompanied, concluding by expressing his intention to make a fuller acknowledgment to individual subscribers in a form calculated to be a permanent souvenir of the occasion. Customary votes of thanks over, the company adjourned to dinner, after which some time was pleasantly spent in inspecting Mr. Hilton's extensive collection of fine specimens, books, prints, etc."

THE BRACHIONIGRAPH.

A patented article, called "brachionigraph," is claimed to render the art of writing possible in the absence or uselessness of the hand. It is therefore serviceable in cases of the writer's cramp and paralysis of the fingers. The instrument is of simple instruction, and consists of a long, light strip of iron, curved so as to be easily adapted to the ulnar border of the forearm. This splint is sewed into a casing of supple leather material, shaped so as to form a kind of gauntlet or sleeve for the forearm. The gauntlet is fastened to the forearm by an ingenious arrangement of screw hooks and studs, allowing of an adjustable degree of pressure. The bar or splint carries at its lower end a mechanism with a universal joint, by means of which a pen may be held in any desired position. With this instrument the act of writing is performed by the muscles of the arm and shoulder, while those of the digits and thumb are thrown completely out of use. It is said to be easy to acquire the necessary dexterity in use of the invention for legible "hand-writing."—*American Stationer*.

HISTORIC PRINTING TYPES.

We acknowledge, with many thanks, the receipt of a handsomely printed book of 110 pages, entitled "Historic Printing Types," being a lecture read before the Grolier Club of New York, January 25, 1885, with additions and illustrations, by Theo. L. De Vinne, Esq. Its exhaustive contents treat of the black letter, or Gothic type of the early German printers; early Roman and Italic types; French type foundries and Dutch types of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries; English black letter; styles of Caslon, Baskerville and other British type foundries; types of Bodoni, Fournier and of other French foundries; revival of old style and types of American foundries. The illustrations are profuse, unique, instructive and valuable. It is certainly a grand acquisition to the history of the art preservative; and when we state that it is from the De Vinne press, our readers may rest assured that its mechanical get up is in keeping with the ability and research displayed in its columns. We should state, however, that it is not a regularly published book, or for sale, the edition being limited, and intended only for members of the Grolier Club, and the author's personal friends.

THE Printing Committee of the Massachusetts House of Representatives has passed a resolution by which it is directed that the state printing shall be awarded, not to the lowest bidder, but, through a special committee of officers of the state and the legislature, to such a bidder as, in their judgment, will perform the work according to the best interests of the commonwealth and at such rates as shall permit equitable compensation for employes.—*Craftsman*.

—United States Paper Maker.

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If you can but Remember Dear
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35 Girl by Your Heart be Led 89

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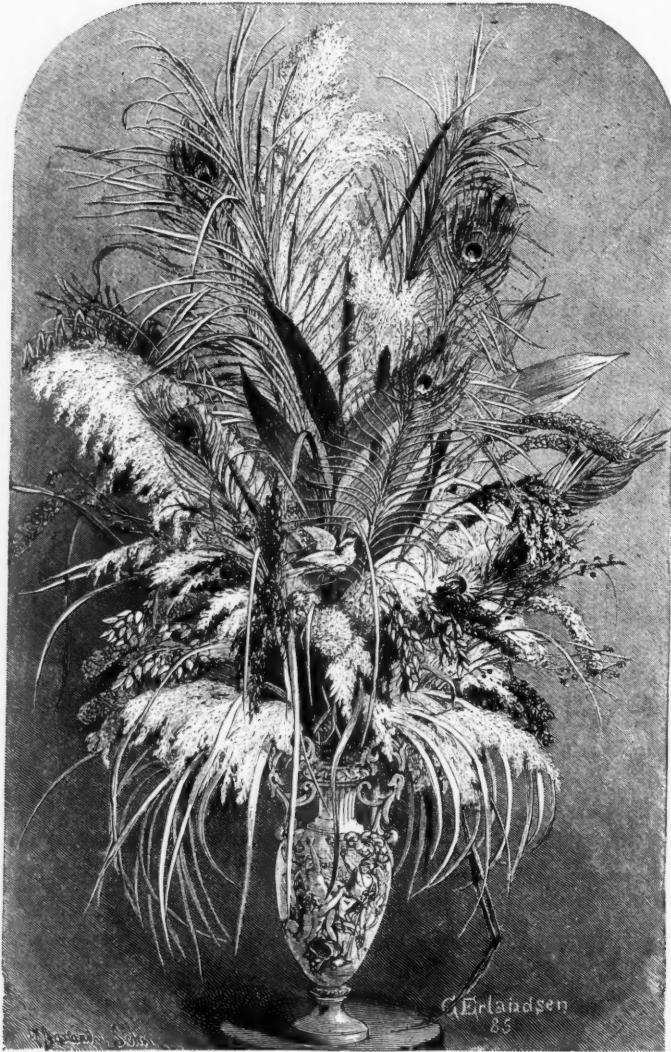
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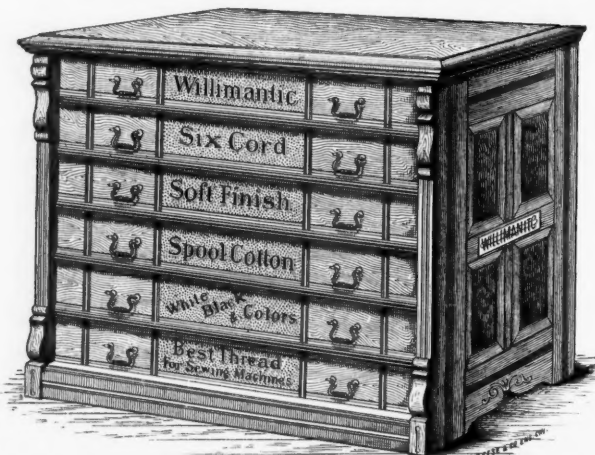
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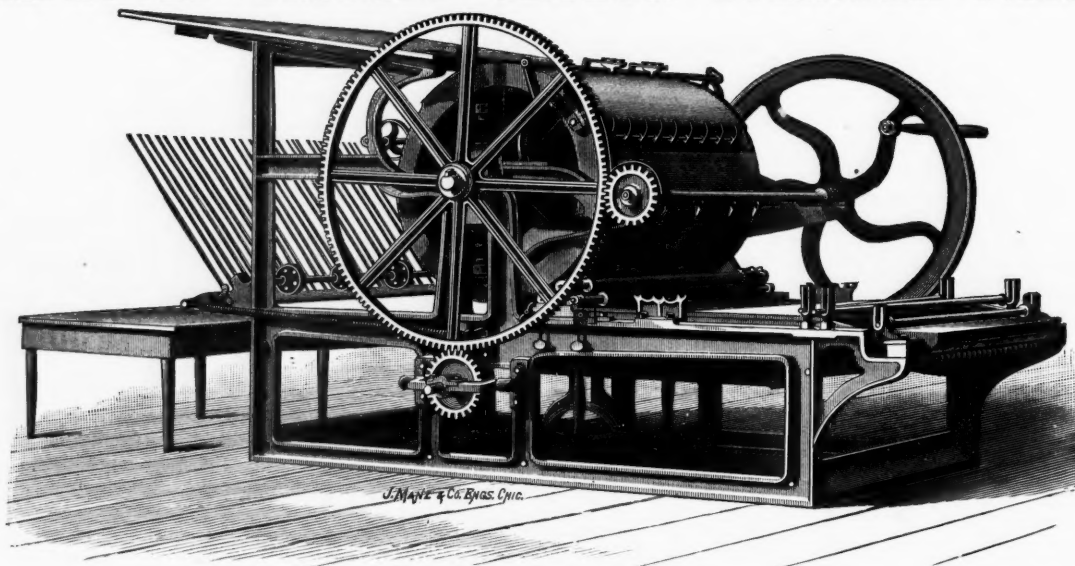
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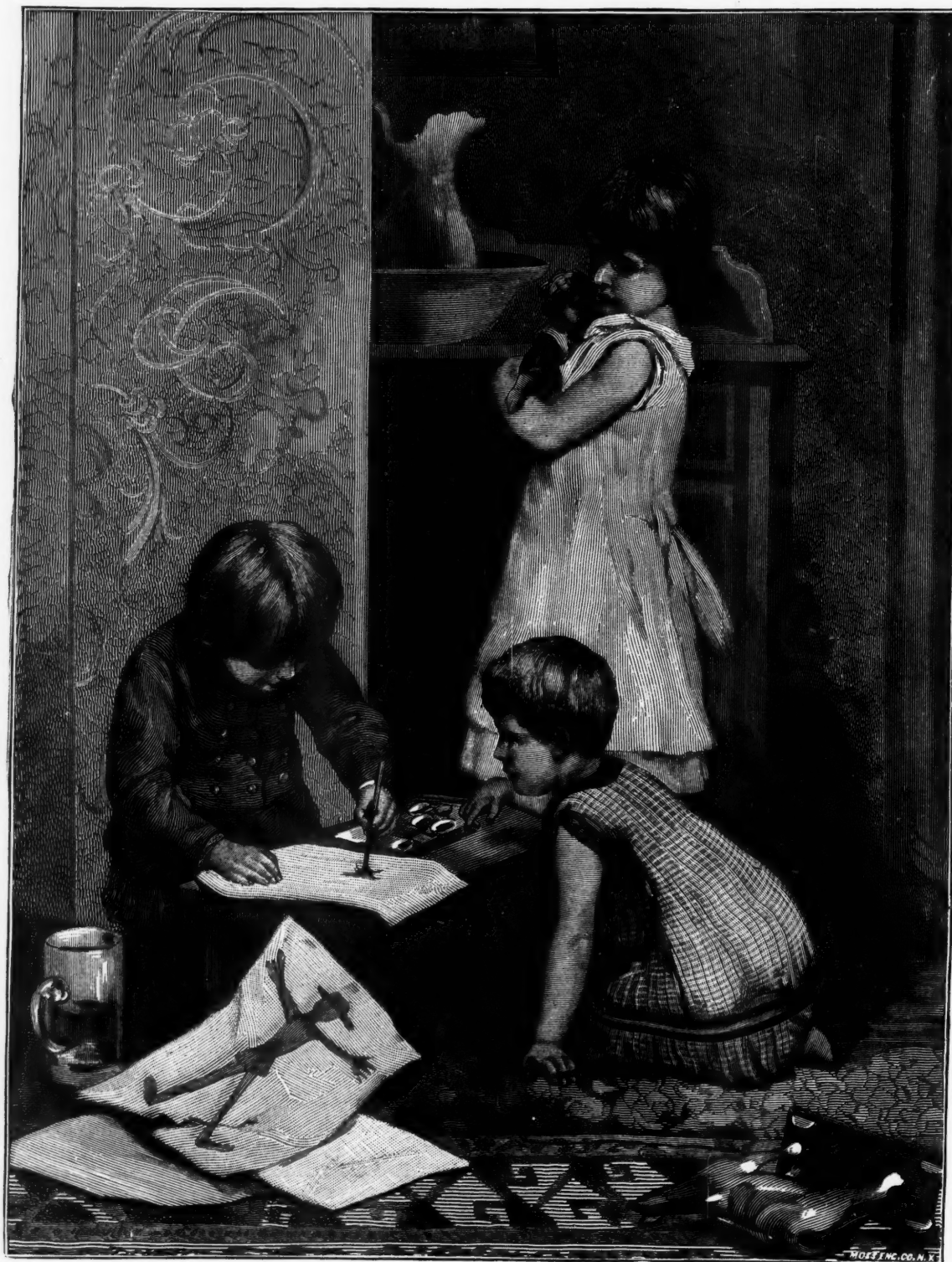
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While our columns are always open for the discussion of any relevant subjects, we do not necessarily indorse the opinions of contributors. Anonymous letters will not be noticed; therefore our correspondents will please give names—not for publication, if they desire to remain incog., but as a guarantee of good faith.

"JUMPING" CASES.

To the Editor:

ROCHESTER, April 4, 1887.

The newspaper men have been complaining very frequently of late of subs "jumping" cases in this city. As it has caused considerable discussion and a little ill feeling among some members of the craft, I would like to ask if there is not some way of stopping it. There may be unions who have provided against it, but the prevailing opinion here is we cannot at present stop it. If it would not occupy too much space in your journal a little discussion on this subject might be of great benefit to the craft generally.

JEFF.

FROM INDIANAPOLIS.

To the Editor:

INDIANAPOLIS, March 27, 1887.

I am happy to be able to state that Pressmen's Union No. 17 was successful in establishing a scale of wages without resorting to a strike, by making some small concessions, two men being put under instructions for six months.

At a regular meeting, March 17, No. 17 elected Mr. David Self as a delegate to Buffalo, next June, to the International Typographical Union convention. Mr. Self is a practical pressman, from A. R. Baker's establishment, and will well represent No. 17 and look after its interests at that meeting. Mr. E. P. Fulmer was the other candidate, and was only defeated by one vote, which speaks well for his popularity.

Business is very good at present, but no demand for extra help.

Mr. John C. New of the *Daily Journal* is showing his appreciation of well-merited patronage by putting in a new Hoe perfecting web press, its increasing circulation requiring more rapid facilities. It is getting to be nip and tuck between the *Journal* and *News* as to which has the largest circulation.

Mr. Edward Dolbear, a typo on the *Sentinel* for a number of years, died on the 25th inst. of typhoid fever, after an illness of only a short time. He was a member of Typographical Union No. 1, the members of which escorted his remains to the grave on the 27th.

Typographical Union No. 1 has elected Mr. Lou. McDaniels and Mr. Austen Berry as delegates to the International Typographical Union convention. They will ably represent the body, as they are both gentlemen well fitted for the positions they have been honored with.

J. M.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

To the Editor:

NEW ORLEANS, March 28, 1887.

Profuse chips denote the activity of the workman's ax, yet it does not necessarily signify that the axman is a permanent resident of the locality where they are found. So it is with the printing business in this city. It is true there is some work done here, but it is also true there is work received here which is done elsewhere. To express the matter briefly, the printing business is very dull in New Orleans at present. The two causes mainly responsible for the pitiable condition of the trade in this city are, in my opinion, the excessive number of job offices and the general employment of boys.

It is, perhaps, well to say that the greater number of printing establishments are in the neighborhood of Camp and Gravier streets, where may be found a number containing modern material and improvements, but as you leave there, going in any direction, you still see others containing few employes and less material, as you near the outer limits of the city, until you reach the office containing the proprietor, one Novelty press, and probably five fonts of job type, where the sign faces you "Printing neatly and cheaply done with dispatch." A job office in which I was working last winter was presided over by one of the proprietors, who employed one job compositor, one book compositor, manager of bookroom, foreman of pressroom, and boys. It seemed to me that everywhere I looked I saw a boy, apparently from the ages of

eleven to eighteen years. Really, I never knew how many there were, but I feel certain there were at least seven or eight.

Although the Typographical Union is quite strong in this city of nearly a quarter of a million inhabitants, the *Times-Democrat* and *Picayune* offices, the only ones claimed, with the exception of the *Item*, (which I omit for reasons) have departments, in having men to compose the "commercial" by the day or week. Both of these establishments have the incandescent electric light, but the compositors employed therein complain that experience has convinced them it is injurious to the eyesight, and now object to it.

Printers, to their own detriment, still continue to flock to New Orleans, despite all warnings, and the result is an over supply, many of whom, as a matter of course, are out of employment. The difficulty in the *States* office remains unsettled. Yours truly,

Y. F. D.

FROM WASHINGTON.

To the Editor:

WASHINGTON, March 31, 1887.

My last letter reached you too late for publication, and I hope this will meet with better luck. The adjournment of congress has caused a cessation of work on the *Record*, and the distribution of the larger portion of the force employed on that journal among the different departments of the government printing office, has crowded out some of the older employes of the establishment. The appropriation for the public printing is sliced into four quarters, and as congress in its wisdom or ignorance, as you may choose to call it, saw fit to order considerable work which had to be executed during extra time in January and February, without appropriating for the extra cost, Mr. Benedict has been compelled, during the month just closed, to discharge and furlough, in accordance with the reduced state of his exchequer. It's a pity that the evil effects of the sins of omission and of commission, on the part of our alleged Solons, so generally fall on the workingmen and women, who can hardly live decent when work is uninterrupted. I hope we shall live to see the day when the interests of the "common people" will have at least some weight with the men who shape legislation for sixty millions of people.

Work in private offices here is not any too brisk, and as the shaking up of the government employes has caused a number to depend on the downtown offices, the market is largely overstocked, which prospective visitors will find profitable to keep in mind.

The near approach of the 12th of May, Mr. George W. Childs' birthday, will be my excuse for impressing on your readers east of the Mississippi, the advisability of arranging for the systematic collection of the offerings of the craft on that occasion. In the absence of a definite plan for the entire membership, I presume each union will attend to the matter in its own way. I hope, however, that in all cases where an appropriation for the purpose is not made by the union, the matter will be placed in charge of a special committee of active and public-spirited members.

There is some talk of the starting of a first-class afternoon paper. However, talk is several removes from action, and I do not expect that in this case it will materialize in the near future.

Columbia Union's election resulted in the choice of that earnest union man and hard-working craftsman, A. P. Marston, as president, and a vigorous, able and upright administration will be the result. Messrs. Connolly, Depue and Dunn will represent us at Buffalo, and that clever gentleman, Charles Davis, who, by the way, is a Chicago boy, will accompany them as the representative of Pressmen's Union No. 1. You can consider this as a return of compliments, our Washington boy, Jimmy Fullerton, having represented your union in 1885.

AUGUST DONATH.

TYPE AND PRESS ITEMS.

To the Editor:

PHILADELPHIA, April 1, 1887.

March has been a pretty dull month in all trade connected with the printing business, but we look forward for a good spring trade.

There has been, and is a great deal of talk here about forming a board of trade among the paper men, and also an association to uphold prices, but that's about all it amounts to. Some of the paper houses would like to see it. Why? Because they would not go into it.

While other houses would be holding up the prices, these houses would be offering at a cut, in order to capture trade. We have jobbers here who are protected by the mills, and yet they sail in and offer the same mill's productions lower than the mill could afford to sell in such quantities. Then other jobbers say the mills should protect them. How can they when the jobbers cut so themselves? The paper trade of this city is cut up as much as it is in any city in the United States. We have several remedies proposed, but no action.

The foundries have settled their question of cutting prices, but the printers' supply houses have stayed out. The combination has killed type selling among the supply houses, and all they can do is endeavor to get the customer to take one of the few foundries' letter that is not in the "combine." If one of the large foundries would draw out of the "combine," you would see the jobbers push their type with a vigor. The type foundries that have formed the combination give to the jobbers in it the same discount as before, but hold them down to 10 per cent as the best discount to the printers, no matter how large the order, with an additional 2 per cent discount for cash. The majority of the supply houses have stayed out of the "combine," and with their efforts to push the type made by the foundries not in the pool, I guess these few foundries have noticed an increased amount of trade, for the jobbers push their type in whenever they can.

We have had another unexpected failure here in the execution entered, March 4, against Wm. P. Kildare, printer, Sansom street, in favor of his son for \$26,000. Mr. Kildare is an old-time printer, been established for years at the same stand, and his failure was a surprise to the trade; his credit was good, and as the chances are that a bank will come in for first share, a number of both paper and material houses will mourn a loss.

The Neschochague Manufacturing Company, paper dealers, dissolved March 15, W. E. Farrell retiring, and Herman Hoopes continuing under the old firm name.

The "Retaliation Bill" was enforced here by Albert Williams (late of Southworth, Bulkley & Company), bringing counter suit for damages against Charles Davenport, agent of Beebe & Holbrook Paper Company, for his arresting him some time ago on a charge of embezzlement, which charge was never pushed in court.

Our worthy citizen, Mr. Geo. W. Childs, benefits the printers in more ways than making them a gift of so much money, as he and Mr. Drexel gave to the union. Any lodge of any order in this city using a bible in its ritual, will be presented with one on application to Mr. Childs. I saw one a lodge received last week, and it was a handsome specimen of both printers' and binders' work. I don't believe it could be gotten up for less than \$15. No one knows how many of these Mr. Childs gives away in a year. It must be a great many. I mention this to show how many good deeds this worthy citizen does that the outside world knows nothing of.

The successful bidders in the late government contract are busy sending paper to the national capital. Philadelphia received a goodly share (in fact, the lion's share this time) of the contracts, and they will try and make something at the prices taken. The papers were offered at a very low figure indeed.

BODKIN.

FROM KENTUCKY.

To the Editor:

LOUISVILLE, April 4, 1887.

The *Evening Mail*, published at New Albany, Indiana, is a one cent daily, started March 7, by Will A. Dudley, and edited by R. H. Smith. This is the pioneer penny paper of the Falls City.

Mr. J. H. Douglas, of the Campbell Printing Press and Manufacturing Company, stated to us, a few days since, that he had sold six of their lithographic presses in sixty days.

The *Farmer's Home Journal*, of this city, has donned a new dress, and is greatly improved in appearance.

The *West End Baptist* is the latest addition to the field of newspaperdom in Louisville. O. E. Comstock, Sr., is the publisher.

An attempt was made during March to start the *Daily Hotel Reporter*, but the equinoctials blew it away, after a two weeks' effort.

The ex-Secretary of State of Indiana, W. R. Myers, recently purchased the *Anderson (Indiana) Democrat* of Bronnenburg & Hilligross,

for \$4,200. Col. J. B. Maynard, formerly of the Indianapolis *Sentinel*, will conduct the editorial department.

Mr. Wm. M. Watson, for eight years connected with the Louisville *Evening Post*, has deserted the newspaper business to act as city agent for the Falls City Insurance Company.

Messrs. Converse & Co., the publishers of the *Christian Observer*, have purchased property on Third street, immediately in the rear of the postoffice, and will begin at once to convert the building into a neat and convenient printing office. This practically necessitates rebuilding. The property has a front of 51½ feet by 206 feet deep. It will be three stories in height, of pressed brick and stone trimmings. The counting room and editorial department will occupy the first floor front, with pressroom in the rear. The second story will be occupied by the *Farmer's Home Journal*, and other offices, while the third floor will be the *Observer's* composing room. It is, beside, a very wide alley, and has excellent light from three sides. Forty years ago, in this block, in which most of the newspapers of this city are published (including the *Courier-Journal*, *Times*, *Commercial*, *Post*, and a number of weeklies), was situated the residence of the celebrated Kentucky statesman, Henry Clay. The postoffice now stands where the cabins of his servants stood; the spot of the building now to be occupied by the *Christian Observer* was an orchard, and near where the *Courier-Journal* building now is, stood his residence.

Henry Knoefel, who has been engaged in the business of job printing and bookbinding, has sold his bindery to a former partner, who will take it to Cincinnati, and his printing office is now on the market.

The annual election of officers of Louisville Typographical Union, No. 10, was held on Saturday, March 26, 1887. The polls were located on Third street, and there were two hundred and thirty votes cast during the day. The result was as follows: Wm. M. Higgins, president; Wm. Fitzgerald, vice-president; J. O. Ames, recording secretary; N. J. Winstandley, financial and corresponding secretary; J. S. Moore, treasurer; C. D. Culley, sergeant-at-arms; S. K. Bangs, doorkeeper; D. P. Gallagher, Wm. W. Daniel, delegates to International Union; J. H. Watson, O. N. Bradburn, W. B. Boies, delegates to Trades Assembly.

A vote was taken on the following, upon which action will doubtless be taken by the International:

Resolved, That the number of working hours for timework be reduced from ten to nine hours.

For, 139. Against, 34.

Typographical Union No. 10, of this city, held its regular monthly meeting yesterday, and considerable business was transacted. A resolution was passed at the last regular meeting, abolishing what was known as "the swing" from morning to afternoon papers. The swing consisted in calling men from morning newspapers to work on afternoon newspapers. Compositors on morning newspapers get 40 cents per 1,000 ems, and 37 cents on afternoon papers. The resolution was finally decided to allow the men to do as they pleased in regard to being called back, except that they must charge morning newspaper price, 40 cents, if so called back. A private session was held in regard to an increase in the scale of prices, word having been received that Cincinnati had so done, and the scale in Cincinnati influencing this city. The probabilities look to a rise in the near future. The scale, as adopted in Cincinnati, was from 40 to 45 cents on morning papers, and a proportionate increase on afternoon papers and jobwork.

Some time since the real estate men and some solid citizens met together to consider the feasibility of pushing the interests of Louisville to the front. They had some idea of starting a paper in their interests, but finally decided to delegate these interests to the daily press, and to invest a sufficient sum with them to justify the setting forth of these advantages; as a consequence, the *Courier-Journal* of March 19 was a triple edition, and fifty thousand extra copies were put forth, and on April 2 the *Commercial* also put out an edition aggregating sixty-two thousand copies. The result has been that real estate transfers have jumped from the neighborhood of \$100,000 to nearly \$1,000,000 per week, with prices advancing rapidly. Real estate had, previous to this, been extremely low, and will yet stand a considerable raise. Business is brisk and steady.

The business in the job offices of the city has been very moderate, and prospects at present are not very encouraging. REPORTER

OUR PHILADELPHIA LETTER.

[From our own Correspondent.]

To the Editor:

PHILADELPHIA, March 29, 1887.

You will remember that in my last epistle I spoke of the probable renewal of business by Messrs. McCalla & Stavelly, but unfortunately it does not look that way now, and I guess this famous house will have to close up.

Another large house (Kildare's) was sold out by the sheriff the other day, not, however, on account of any fault connected with the printing business, but because of outside speculation. A friend of mine, who was at the sale, says that it was scandalous to observe the prices at which things were "knocked down." Presses that were originally worth perhaps, to say the least, \$1,200, and were still in fair condition, were sold for \$25, nearly new octavo ratchet blocks brought fifteen cents, and so on.

To turn from the above, I see that Lippincott's, Sherman's, Rodger's, Ashmead's, the National Publishing Company, and other places, are very busy.

As stated in my last letter, you will recollect that we were getting excited over the coming elections in our typographical and pressmen's unions. Well, it reached the climax on the third and fourth Saturdays of the month, when the several elections occurred. In No. 2 (typographical) Mr. James Welsh was defeated for a third term by Mr. Wm. Neilson, who is said to be a very able and courteous gentleman. Among the four delegates elected I see that our friend D. M. Pascoe bids serenely up. David must be very highly thought of, as I notice that he never gets left.

In No. 4 (pressmen's) Mr. S. Howard Romig gained a bloodless victory, his election being unanimous. Howard is a worker, parliamentarian, and a future delegate one of these days, which reminds me that No. 4 reconsidered its vote, and decided to send two delegates to Buffalo instead of one.

Our energetic friend Gamewell was on here a short time since, and reports that the results attending his labors have been satisfactory this year, and that he feels very much indebted to many members of different typographical unions for assistance given him. In course of conversation I saw a shadow of disappointment creep over his usually placid countenance, because the pressmen were so backward in accepting the kindly invitations given them to put their thoughts, theories, differences of opinion, etc., down in black and white, and forwarding them to their recognized journal. I was not surprised at this, because I have felt that way myself. Now, I know that it is not because the pressmen are indifferent to the invitations given them, or because of lack of ability, but because, I think, of their proverbial modesty. I am that way myself, and did I not have such an overwhelming confidence in the editor of THE INLAND PRINTER, believing, as I do, that he would not encourage us to let our light shine unless it was proper for us to do so, that, perhaps, I would not indite either. Now, what one can do, all can do, at least they can try. Come, fellow-pressmen, brace up, "dip down your buckets;" let us have some of the treasures stored away in your thoughtful minds. Don't forever content yourselves with the words once used by a gladiatorial senator from New York, who said: "The ripples murmur while the deeps are still." It is not always so.

C. W. M.

FROM THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

[From our own Correspondent.]

To the Editor:

BUENOS AYRES, January 20, 1887.

Although there are over a score of morning papers in Buenos Ayres, only three evening ones exist. These are *El Nacional*, *El Diario* and *Sud-America*. Last week the writer went over the establishment of the latter, and was surprised to see a Marioni in full swing, throwing out the papers at a 10,000 per hour rate. This machine is the fifth one of its kind in Argentine, and by its use the *Sud-America* has become the neatest printed of the three afternoon papers. It is in contemplation, in the course of another twelve or eighteen months, to make a clean sweep of the several different structures that now constitute the *Sud-America's* establishment, and build one entire and compact house upon the spot, in which the different functions of business will be

conducted, thereby utilizing much valuable space that cannot under present circumstances be occupied.

The *Sud-America* is only in its third year, yet has attained a popularity and influence that is surprising. Its offices are at calle Bolivar 24. The director is J. V. Lalanne; Antonio Moranchel holds the post of responsible editor, while José S. Gil is secretary.

Dr. Anibal Blos, director of *L'Operaio Italiano* gave offense to the director of *La Patria Italiana*, by publishing in former newspaper some comments concerning the latter. Failing to obtain a retraction of the words from Dr. Basilio Cittadini, the owner of the last named daily, it was agreed to settle the matter by dueling. The affair came off in San José de Flores, the favorite meeting place for indulgence in a practice that has become puerile in the extreme. Wonderful to relate, however, blood was drawn, for with the third set-to—pointless swords were used—both combatants were slightly cut, which was deemed a sufficient atonement for the alleged affront, and the learned doctors cordially shook hands, and became friends.

By the appearance on the first day of 1887 of an Italian daily, entitled *Il Vesuvio*, the number of Ligurian diurnal newspapers in Buenos Ayres amounts to four, the others being *L'Operaio Italiano* (fifteenth year), *La Patria Italiana* (eleventh year), and *La Nazione Italiana* (fifth year). There are also several periodicals in Italian. *Il Vesuvio*, which has a creditable appearance, is owned and managed by Emilio de Marsico, the conductor of a moderate-sized printing office, known as the "Imprenta de Los Estudiantes," in calle Peru, at Nos. 295 and 297, and also having a branch office in La Plata.

La Ilustracion Argentina of December 30, contained a well-executed portrait of Dr. Adolfo E. Dávila, director and editor of *La Prensa*. This distinguished journalist—we gather from the short biographical notice following—was born in 1849. His father was Colonel D. Simon Dávila, and mother, Doña Carmen Tomasini. He received the first principles of education in Córdoba, then came to Buenos Ayres, and here followed up his studies. *La Prensa* was started in 1869; and Dávila soon began a connection with it, that has lasted uninterrupted until the present day. He represents the province of Rioja in congress, having been twice elected successively to that post.

A few remarks anent *La Ilustracion Argentina*. It was established in 1881, and is issued on the 10th, 20th and 30th of each month, from calle Alsina 141, F. Bourel being director. The general appearance is very creditable, paper used meriting special notice. But the price asked for a single copy of an illustrated weekly half the size of a *Leslie*—forty-five cents—is rather prohibitory. On October 20 of last year, Señor Bourel started another pictorial journal, named *La Ilustracion Infantil*, for the edification of the young folks. It is half the former's size, the cost of a number being fifty cents. Occasional supplements, in the shape of linen-wash designs, are inserted.

The *Standard* reproduced in full, on the 13th instant, article No. 4 of the "Printing Offices of Buenos Ayres," from THE INLAND PRINTER of October last.

In the Buenos Ayres *Herald* of the day before yesterday, comment was made upon the vast differences in the tenders sent in to the municipality for the printing contract. The house of George MacKern offered to do the work for \$362, *La Tribuna Nacional* asked \$2,903, and Alberto Nunez \$3,250.

The three principal importers of all that appertains to printing and kindred trades, carrying on an extensive business in this city, are the following: Angel Estrado, calle Bolivar, 196 to 204; Wiengreen & Co., calle Moreno, 73 to 77, and S. Ostwald & Co. (successors of E. Bergmann & Co.), calle Lavalle, 112.

Dr. Vigil, proprietor of a Montevideo daily, called *El Pueblo*, has bought, for \$12,000, the printing office of *El Hilo Electrico*, another diurnal newspaper of that city.

I have been favored with copies of various newspaper directories and handbooks published in the United Kingdom and States. All those having sections on the South American press, in their endeavors to form a list of the journals in these republics, are most absurdly inaccurate and inefficient in details. Some of these "guides" omit the principal Argentine papers; others insert names of sheets long since dead and forgotten, and all are more or less full of errors. Better leave the South American department alone than misrepresent matters.

Better still would it be for compilers of newspaper directories to watch the Argentine Republic correspondence in *THE INLAND PRINTER*, for therein will be given from time to time the fullest and best particulars on the fourth—would it not be more of a fact to say second?—estate of the River Plate and neighboring countries.

A species of mean trickery—not infrequently heard of in Europe—comes to the writer's knowledge. A gentleman placed some small job with an Italian printer, and requested that it should be printed on the best paper obtainable. The thief of a Ligurian, however, possessed, almost as a matter of course, only inferior material, so his customer agreed to buy the paper himself. This was done, and duly forwarded the unworthy son of sunny Italy, who worked the job off, and forwarded to its proper quarters. A few days afterward the gentleman in question found a fraud had been committed—only a dozen of the circulars nearest the top were printed on the material he purchased, all of them underneath having been impressed on an inferior paper, that had been substituted.

SLUG O.

AMERICAN INTERCHANGEABLE TYPE BODIES.

To the Editor:

CHICAGO, March 29, 1887.

A good deal of your valuable space has, of late, been diverted to *interchangeable type bodies*, and their relative bearing on the present and future aspects of the printing business. I would not, therefore, at this time, have traversed upon your patience, but for the widespread interest this subject has created in the minds of the printing fraternity, and others equally interested on the onward tendencies and progressive paths of the art preservative. The art of printing is probably one of the grandest achievements pertaining to the genius of man, and all improvements tending to facilitate the news, and strengthen, perfect, and perpetuate the glory of the art is watched with that abiding interest which is characteristic of the higher sentiments, and nobler instincts of the American people.

All changes, however, although they denote elements of progress, cannot be taken as proof, on their introduction, that any material benefit has been reached; indeed, they are often subversive of good results, and, in many cases, it would have been decidedly better to have let well enough alone, and that they had never been made. However, the hollowness of this theory, on general principles, will be readily apparent, for if the channels of invention had been stifled in this fashion, the great time and money savers of the present day, and now in prevalent use in every branch of art and mechanical and manufacturing industry, would have been lost to the world. The mere introduction of a new method is but a business link in the inventive chain, and it cannot be until the chain, as a whole, and in its every link, has sustained the crucial test of opposition, in all its practical bearings, and proved beyond the shadow of a doubt its adaptability for the work, in perfect accordance with the demands of the inventor, that it can be justly named an improvement. Has the interchangeable system of type bodies borne this test? The invention has been assailed by able pens, and, indeed, by men of "all sorts," and even members of the craft themselves have joined in the grand crusade against the inventors. Let us see.

Marder, Luse & Co., of Chicago, were the first to promulgate the new departure in letter founding, by announcing their twelve-point system, and that, with its multiples, divides exactly and proportionately into every requisite size of type; its repleteness has often been commented upon, for, "cast it up" as you may, its conclusions are always correct and to the point; and not to this day, although other systems have been forced upon the market, has it been intelligently met. Of course, we do not propose here to advocate the productions and claims of one foundry over those of another, but we intend to speak of the merits and saving capacity of interchangeable type, and to render honor to whom honor is due in connection therewith.

Every printer knows what troublous times were had in matter of justification. Types bore no relative proportion toward each other, but they had to be squeezed in somehow to get off the job, and meet the emergency. Resort to cutting up good stock, and often with blunt scissors, was the only remedy; nor was this sufficient: Leads were often not thin enough to give perfect lining, and cardboard and paper had to be resorted to to give anything like presentable work. The delay entailed in consequence was perplexing, vexatious and annoying,

and in the matter of the morning dailies, where speed and time to get in the latest news were imperative in the public interest, it could not continue. Job offices and book houses, although so seldom rushed, were placed in the same predicament. Time in getting out all kinds of work, in these days of excessive competition, is an important factor in annual balance sheets, and it has to be saved, in order to enhance the value of the profit and loss account, and increase the business assets. And will any one deny that to have type so cast as to forever do away with these perpetual annoyances and detriments to business, that a great advance in typography has not been made? Interchangeable type has, indeed, sapped the foundations of the printing business as it was formerly conducted, and placed it on a basis which will be as permanent and enduring as the calling itself is lofty, ennobling and exalted.

The beauty of the system has always been apparent to all practical men, and as such it has ever been welcomed. Its gain, however, had, of necessity, to be gradual, and indeed could not be otherwise, for printers could not afford to throw out their type until it had served its purpose, and done its work. But after years of patient labor the reward has been fully reached, and we are told there is now none but interchangeable type cast in the Chicago Type Foundry; indeed we believe there is little else cast by any western type foundry.

But now, what are the special advantages of this new system over old methods? Two pearls were always a long primer, as were two nonpareils a pica, but beyond that no types had any relative bearing toward each other. Now, all the characters commencing at twelve-to-pica, and gradually ascending upward, have their significance and place, and the complexities of all kinds of composition are mastered quickly, and with ease, comfort and perfect accuracy.

Each size is a factor. Three nonpareils (6) are a great primer (18); three brevier (8) are a double pica (24); a nonpareil and a brevier (8) are an english (14); a pica (12) and an excelsior (4)—two six-to-pica leads—are a columbian (16); a double english (28) and a brevier (8) are a double great primer (36); a long primer (10) and a brevier (8) are a great primer (18); and a long primer (10) and a nonpareil (6) are a columbian (16); so with all the other sizes, making the combination of two or more sizes of type in a word, or line, the simplest thing imaginable in composition. Bourgeois (9) is now a respectable size, being a nonpareil (6) and one-half exactly.

The above includes all that is necessary, and it must be gratifying to the foundry of Marder, Luse & Co. to know that their system of bodies is so highly appreciated, and that the opposition which at one time threatened their carrying them into use, has not only dwindled to a cipher, but actually become an ally with them in carrying out the work. Out of twenty-three of the best type foundries in the country, seven have adopted the interchangeable system entirely; fourteen partially, while only two hold on to old methods. The signs of the times are ominous for the old methods, and everything indicates that at no distant day, interchangeable type only will be cast in the United States.

The pica of Marder, Luse & Co. is the same as that now recognized by the Type Founders' Association, as its regular standard, and it is the same on which all interchangeable type is built. It would have thus been easy to have had the same bodies all through; but whether from business jealousy or from fear of suit from copying Marder, Luse & Co's system, we do not know; but at any rate we are free to say that the bodies substituted are poor compensation for those they have taken away.

A TRUTH SEEKER.

FROM SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

To the Editor:

SAN DIEGO, March 28, 1887.

In reading the interesting correspondent department of your matchless journal, I do not see any correspondence from Southern California. To me this department has a special charm, by reason of the knowledge acquired of the fraternity, and kindred subjects, in various parts of the country. Wishing to do my share in the good work, I send you a few items from this thriving place.

As to San Diego itself little need be said, as the wonderful progress made in the past year is sufficient to show what the city is, and what it may become in the future. Since April, 1886, the city has gained in population from 6,000 to 12,000, and is still "booming." At the present time hundreds of residences and business blocks are in course of

erection, and numerous public and private enterprises are being carried out, which will contribute largely to the growth of the place. Enthusiastic San Diegos fondly picture the day when their city shall surpass even San Francisco in size and importance.

Five months ago there were in San Diego three newspaper offices, each issuing a daily and weekly, and as many job offices. Today we have four dailies, three weeklies, and three monthlies, all apparently in a flourishing condition, with a new morning daily and a German weekly to make their appearance within a few weeks. There are now four job offices in operation, and another "mercantile job printing office" run by an amateur.

The two leading dailies are the *Morning Union* and the *Evening Sun*. The *Union* is a quarto, published by the San Diego Union Publishing Company, and the *Sun* is a large folio, published by Warren Wilson. There is a weekly edition of both papers published, and the Union Company also have a good job and book department connected with their business.

The *Daily Evening San Diego*, a small folio, and the *Weekly San Diego*, are published by the San Diego Publishing Company.

The *Daily Stinger*, recently established, is a 10 by 15 morning folio, published presumably to fill a "long felt want," and expects to increase in size proportionate with its success. Its publishers are C. G. Benjamin and E. E. Cothran.

Of the monthlies, the *Golden Era* was recently moved from San Francisco to the more promising field of San Diego; the *West American Scientist* is a neat scientific journal, established nearly three years ago; and the *Semi-Tropical Planter*, the first number bearing the date of April, is devoted exclusively to the agricultural interests of southern California. Besides the *Union* office, there are three other book and job printing offices, F. M. Dalmazzo, Ferguson, Bumgardner & Co., and Gould & Hutton.

All the numerous printing offices are evidently prospering, and the outlook is encouraging. Nearly all printers in town have employment, though occasionally in the job offices a "lay-off" is necessarily indulged in. Should judge that the supply at present is equal to the demand.

The printers of this city were recently granted a charter for a branch of the International Typographical Union. Officers were elected some two weeks ago, the number of members enrolled being over twenty-five. The prospects for a large increase in membership are good.

By the caving in of a roof recently, over the job printing establishment of F. M. Dalmazzo, several printers narrowly escaped serious injury, and a large amount of printing material was almost ruined.

The recognized price of composition is 45 cents for morning and 40 cents for daywork; job printers receive \$18 per week.

THE INLAND PRINTER merits the patronage of every printer in the land who has an eye to his own interests. To the printing fraternity as an educator its value can hardly be estimated, and the most profitable outlay that an employer could make would be to present his apprentices with it during their "time."

F. E. A. K.

PRESSMEN ORGANIZING.

To the Editor:

CLEVELAND, March 28, 1887.

Pursuant to a call from several Cleveland pressmen, interested in the organization of a "Cleveland printing pressmen's union," thirty-seven pressmen assembled at room 19, City Hall, Saturday evening, March 12.

The meeting was called to order at half-past eight o'clock by Chairman P. T. Forsythe. The following address was then read from Mr. Charles Gamewell, Second Vice-President International Typographical Union, and in charge of the organization of pressmen's unions, defining our relations with the International Typographical Union, and illustrating the advantages of a thorough organization of pressmen:

GENTLEMEN,—Interested as I am in the welfare and unity of the members of our branch of the "art preservative," I regret the inability to personally enjoy the pleasure of your society at this event; however, I trust a few lines will be as welcome. I have at no time lost hope that the printing pressmen of our country would see the necessity for a more uniform plan of action. This, of course, can only be effected by some system of intercourse and organization. Accepting the present as a basis, our progress will be limited only by our failure to think and improve our opportunities. No doubt your most active associates can ably explain the persistent efforts made to secure the coöperation of the printing pressmen of Cleveland to fraternize under our system, and with the enthusiasm now existing I am gratified to

know that that is no longer a question of doubt, and congratulate you on this occasion as a most valuable accession to our ranks; important in your location and status, and destined to be a powerful auxiliary to improve our condition, morally, socially, and in influence.

In my opinion, the subject of most importance is to organize; organize thoroughly, and look well to the social interests of your union, that your members may be pronounced at all times in the principles of unionism, by the discussion of subjects of welfare to the union and our trade, at your meetings.

In all such projects as you are now about to effect, questions of apparent significance may occur, such as the scale of wages, apprentices, a lack of *standard* competency; members who have grown to a ripe old age, perhaps too old to compete with some of the pressmen of the present day. It is prudent to proceed cautiously in all such matters, and I anticipate such will be your conclusion. I would recommend that you set no scale of wages at present, until your organization and influence is more firmly established. In the meantime its merits will be better appreciated by members and employers. I would accept to membership all of character who hold the position of a practical pressman; if in doubt as to such requirements, refer to committees. Under the condition in which you are now starting I would suggest an active list, only until such time as you may be justified in adopting a scale; then, if necessary, a list for superannuated members, exempt from demanding the scale, could be created. The relations of apprentices with the union should be encouraged by their admission, during the later years of their term, under provisions; but I would not hasten this feature until you have become more settled.

The restrictions upon our subordinate unions are very few, and only intended to protect the interests of all by a system, as the general laws will explain.

The expense of your union will be as follows: for charter, see page 186 of Report of International Typographical Union; per capita (and cards if necessary), see page 3. The privilege of Strike Fund, see page 179, section 7; the Childs-Drexel donation, page 97-98. Your union will be charged no per capita until the second quarter after your organization, and for the present, at least, no cards should be required.

By the wisdom of our united action in the future, I trust we may enjoy all the benefits to be derived by association, and although we do not expect to revolutionize pressmen's affairs, such reforms may be prompted to our successors as will amend for any past failure to advance pressmen's condition by pressmen's unions.

In conclusion, gentlemen, I shall welcome any suggestion or advice of benefit to our branch, and gladly solicit your aid in the movement.

Hoping every member of the trade may join with you to complete the objects and exercise the principles of your Cleveland Printing Pressmen's Union,

I remain yours fraternally,

CHAS. GAMEWELL, 2d Vice-President I. T. U.

A committee of five practical pressmen was then appointed to select the names of ten thoroughly competent pressmen to become charter members. The names returned by the committee were as follows: J. C. Earl, John Engel, A. Gollier, P. Forsythe, H. H. Hall, James Doyle, Thomas Rafferty, James McConvill, James Reynolds, Frank Bushman.

Upon request of Mr. Charles Gamewell, Mr. P. Forsythe installed the officers. An application was then made for a charter, and our union was established.

For the benefit of pressmen in cities where there is no union, but who may wish to "go and do likewise," I may state the objects of this union, are "To cherish, protect and promulgate our interests and rights as workmen; to cultivate the social ties existing between members of the craft; to abolish injurious privileges; to bring about and maintain the highest quality of workmanship; to encourage and sustain good workmen, and to bring all under the constraint of wholesome duty; to care for the sick, and to provide for the proper burial of its members."

Trusting that the time is not far distant when we can extend to and receive congratulations from sister unions in every city in the Union, and believing that a little *personal* effort from each practical pressman, with the ever ready assistance of Mr. Charles Gamewell, will eventually bring about the desired result, we shall be pleased to learn, through THE INLAND PRINTER, that our example has been followed in other sections of the state and country.

J. C. E.

A "FEDERATION of the Printing and Paper Trades of the Metropolis" has been established in London, England, its object being "for the better protection of the interests of the workers, and for their advancement in the social scale." Its membership includes compositors, machine managers, pressmen, stereotypers, electrotypers, printers' warehousemen, bookbinders, rulers, lithographers, steel and copper plate printers, and kindred associations. The federation proposes "To prevent employers making attacks upon the various branches of the trade in detail, by withdrawing, if necessary, the whole of the workers in the employ concurrently, in the event of disputes arising with any branch of the federation."

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A CLEVELAND correspondent asks: Is it wrong in "thin spacing" to place a thick space between quotation marks and the adjoining letter?

Answer.—It is proper to do so.

W. J. S., Alliance, Ohio, asks: Will you give me the address of some parties dealing in all articles pertaining to photo-zinc engraving, and especially zinc etching material?

Answer.—Write to Fuchs & Lang, Dearborn street, Chicago; also to Carl Schraubstadter, Jr., 402 North Third street, St. Louis, and either can supply you.

J. R. B., Boston, asks: Will you kindly inform me as to the best way to solder brass rule?

Answer.—Golding & Co., of your own city, can furnish you the entire outfit, consisting of soldering coppers, blow pipe, soldering acid, wire solder, round plyers, flat plyers, file stone, square graver, file and try-square, for \$3.50. You cannot do better.

G. C., Ridgeway, Ontario, asks: Will you please tell me what can be used to make the ink on large colored posters dry quickly, as I frequently have them lying in the office a week before they are fit to be sent out?

Answer.—The following ingredients make a good dryer for the work referred to: Spirits of turpentine 1 quart, balsam copaiba 6 ounces. Add a sufficient quantity to the ink to thin it to a proper consistency for working.

F. H. N., of Lynn, Massachusetts, writes: Can you inform me of any way by which we can get rid of electricity or magnetism in sheets of book paper, as they are delivered from the fly of a cylinder press to delivery table. The paper used is a 25 by 34, 35-lb., and is what is called "velvet paper" by our paper dealer. In feeding, it seemed to be free from it, and the sheets would deliver all right until about one hundred had been piled upon the delivery table; then they would slide from the table to the floor, or one corner of the sheet would follow the fly back, and thus would not lie flat when the next sheet was delivered. Quite a little shock could be felt in the fingers, by passing the hand over the sheet, about half an inch away.

Answer.—The above is the fourth communication we have received during the present month on the same subject. Much as we would like to satisfy our correspondents by giving the desired information, we frankly admit our inability to do so; and what is more, we are not acquainted with anyone who can. As far as we know, no specific remedy has been found, and there is a fortune awaiting the individual who can prescribe one. What proves effective in one instance fails in another. The "frictional electricity" complained of prevails in dry, cold weather, generally disappearing about the first of April, only to again appear, however, on the advent of frost. In moist or summer weather, little if any difficulty is encountered from it. All super-calendered paper is more or less impregnated with electricity, which is generated by its coming in contact with the rollers in the mill. This is, no doubt, aggravated or developed by the use of a hard tympan, and also by the belting and the state of the atmosphere. We have, in fact, known instances where the paper has been so surcharged that the sheets would attach themselves to an individual coming within three feet of the fly table. As to the remedy, various means have been suggested, sometimes with success, at other times with failure. F. W. Whiting, of Boston, some years ago, invented a device which, he claimed, would remove the difficulty, which may be worth trying, as it is stated to have proven effective both in pressrooms and paper mills. It consists in running an iron rod from the gas or water pipes in the ceiling down to the belting, the lower end being tipped with brass. The electricity flies from the belt to the rod, and from thence through the pipes to the earth. Pressmen have likewise tried to insulate their machines, by placing rubber bands below them; to have a vent or opening in the steam pipes, and at other times to find an antidote in heat. But perhaps the simplest and most efficacious remedy is to keep the floor in the vicinity of the press moist, by continuous sprinkling, and to place sponges saturated with water on the fly table. At least, this is the best we can offer, and shall be glad to hear from any correspondent who can improve on it.

MR. C. J. DRUMMOND.



We herewith present a likeness of Mr. C. J. Drummond, the well-known secretary of the London Society of Compositors,—one of the most earnest, able and indefatigable representatives of the "art preservative of arts."

A GARRETTSVILLE DAISY.

The accompanying illustration is a fac simile of a business card (!) turned out by an amateur printing establishment in Garrettsville, Ohio. We think the genius who produced it must have had water on the brain, and a "sap conductor" should be a very valuable article, if rightly applied.

CORWIN S. CURTIS.
 MANUFACTURER OF AND DEALER IN,
 Stoves, Tin, Copper AND Pressed Ware
 MY PAT. IMPROVED METAL SAP CONDUCTOR.
STAVES, HEADING, & LUMBER.
Job & Card Printer.
 Agent for Liberal and All Kinds of BOOKS.

Now we want to show our boys the difference between the work of a blacksmith and the work of a good printer, as illustrated on the same job. The following, though a plain, unpretentious business card, shows the hand of the cunning workman, of one who knows his trade, and who displays taste and judgment in the selection of his material:

CORWIN S. CURTIS,
 MANUFACTURER OF AND DEALER IN
Stoves, Tin, Copper and Pressed Ware,
 MY PATENT IMPROVED METAL SAP CONDUCTOR,
STAVES, HEADING AND LUMBER.
 —♦ JOB AND CARD PRINTER ♦—
 Agent for Liberal and all kinds of Books.

Boys, look at these samples, and tell us whether you prefer to be a botch or a workman? Take our advice,—stick to your trade till you learn it, and when you get to be men you will have no cause to regret having done so.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

THE PRINTER.

FRED CROCKER.

The printer gazed at his solid take,
Gazed with a bowed head,
For "run in, out leads, have no break,"
Was what the editor said.

"Side heads, small caps, and connect with dash,"
The tyrant "we" went on;
"Fourteen picas, quote 'Discount, cash,'
And uppercase title 'Don.'"

"Spacing even, beware of wrong fonts,
And do not turn for sorts;
In sentence six make 'doesn't' 'wants,'
And lowercase 'county courts.'"

His case was empty, strewn with dust,
A sight not rare to see;
He gazed at the take with its giant "Must,"
And a mournful sob sobbed he.

* * * * *

His stick upon the case was laid,
The foreman was not near,—
He might, could, would, or should have stayed—
But he fled that take in fear!

TYPE-COMPOSING MACHINES.

A PAPER READ BEFORE THE POLYTECHNIC TYPOGRAPHICAL ASSOCIATION BY MR. THOMAS FISHER, NOVEMBER, 1886.

(Continued from our last.)

A somewhat similar attempt but going still further—casting the type—is that of "E. Codignola," one of the last in the field, the patent having only been published last month. On the front of the machine is a key board of eighty-one keys, forty upper and forty-one lower case. To each key there is a separate lever, all being centered in the cross piece, and separately jointed, working in hollow nozzles leading out of the melting pot containing the alloy from which the type is to be cast. When these keys are depressed, the matrices are pushed down by spiral springs, and are inclosed between the two pieces forming the front and back of the mold, and the rods have their holes opposite those of the plates beneath, and at this moment each matrix forms a complete mold. Thus the matrices corresponding with the keys are filled by jets of the molten alloy. The matrices are raised, but the letters which have been cast adhere to the bars, and are supported by their heads on the upper face of such bars. The rods break off first the conical tails, and they next trim the lower ends of the type. During the operation of cleaning the rods by brushes, one of the extensions of the chain slips between the bars forming the front and back of the type mold, and pushes the type into the composing arrangement. The type is gathered up on a stick, which has two lateral files at its mouth, which remove the beard from the letters.

This class of machine may prove an ugly rival in plain reprint, but in defective manuscript it is another question, as the smallest "literal" will necessitate the recasting of the line, and if there should be an "out" or "double," half or even an entire column would have to be recast.

The "Alden" composing and distributing machine is interesting, showing how Herculean a task is the invention of a perfect machine, and for the affecting details of the life of the inventor, who worked twenty years trying to perfect the machine, and spent \$40,000 upon it, and then died six months after taking out the patent. Some idea of the complicated nature of the mechanism may be derived from the fact that it contained 14,626 pieces, and weighed more than 1,420 lbs. It is estimated both to set and distribute 8,000 per hour, and on a brief trial it has composed 2,000 ems in ten minutes. The principle is novel. A half-round table incloses a horizontal revolving wheel, about two feet in diameter. Between the outer table and the inner revolving wheel is a

vacant space about one-eighth of an inch broad. Between this and the outside of the table are arranged the type cases. In front, where the operator stands, is the matter for distribution. There are 180 alleys radiating from the central carrying wheel holding the 154 different characters (for unlike most machines all sorts are set up). On the revolving wheel are thirty-six hands, made as near as possible like human hands. These are placed alternately, one-half distributing and the other composing. The types are arranged round the wheel, and the fingers of the hand are pushed out by the pressing of the keys, when opposite the required type. Although its distributing arrangements are said to be perfect, each letter or space requires a distinguishing nick, so that ordinary type would be of no use. Since the death of the inventor it has been much improved, the working parts largely diminished, and the composer and distributor altered into two separate machines.

An apparatus best known on the other side of the Atlantic is the "Brown" composing, justifying and distributing machine. The case consists of a series of grooves or channels ranged side by side. In these channels the types stand on their feet, the case being put at such an angle that they slide downward by their own gravity, and rest upon the bar which closes the lower end of the groove. Across the foot a shield is placed provided with openings for the types to pass through, and an index showing the letters which the case contains. Below, and in front of the case, sliding backward and forward, at the will of the operator, is a "stick" (or mechanical hand) which takes the letters from the case. The uppermost end of the "stick" forms an indicator corresponding to the index upon the shield. The key is provided at one end with a tongue or plunger for lifting the type, and the other forms a handle for working it, which does not weigh more than a few ounces, and can be moved with ease and rapidity. The operator holds the handle with finger and thumb, and runs it opposite the letter to be taken. This is so arranged with a distinguishing gauge that no greater accuracy is required than in playing a piano. As the handle is raised again, the follower pushes the stamp just lifted sufficiently down the channel for the next one to be taken. This operation is repeated till the stick is full, when it is run to one end and the line is slipped into the justifier. The distributor consists of a rotating ring about ten inches in diameter. At regular intervals on the edge of the ring are recesses for holding the type while being carried to their places. Radiating from this ring are the channels into which the types are distributed, and which when full are transferred to the composer, and constitute a part of the case. It takes one line at a time, and lifts it into a channel in which it is fed towards the distributing ring a little below. This ring has an intermittent motion, and each motion brings one of the recesses directly over the line. One after another the types are forced up into this recess. The recess is large enough to receive any sized type, and is formed by cutting a slit in the ring and inserting a set of levers. The ejector, which forces out the letter, when it arrives at its proper place, forms the back of the recess, and the nicks are opposite one of the levers. As the short arms shut against the edge of the type some of them enter the nicks, the long arm taking a corresponding position. This position acting in connection with the keys determines where the type shall be ejected. The keys slide in and out, and the motion of the ring brings each set of levers successively in front of each key. The keys advance a short distance by the ends of the levers, and when the shape of the keys correspond to the position of the levers, the keys advance further, and acting upon the ejector, forces out the letter.

The Americans are noted for their prolific inventions in most industries, and judging from the number of patents granted, they are endeavoring to solve the problem of the automatic compositor; but we have only time for the briefest notice of a few: The "W. H. Mitchell" machine consists of an apparatus for distributing types from the form, and setting them up in rows within grooves, with the face of the type upward. From these grooves the types are removed, each row of a given letter at a time, and placed within conductors which supply them to the apparatus connected with the finger keys. The stroke of any finger key drops one of the types upon a series of belts which are removed by pulleys. The belts conduct the type to a composing wheel in the order in which the keys drop them.

The "F. W. Gilmer." This machine consists of three parts—the case holding the types, the composing stick for withdrawing type from

the case, and setting it in line, and the distributing stick for transferring the type from the line to the case.

The "D. B. Ray" machine is a very ingenious attempt. In this machine tubes are so constructed that the type when distributed into hoppers by hand shall be made to arrange themselves through the tubes, with the nicks all turned the same way. The arm is twisted for the purpose of reversing the position of the type. Catches are placed at the bottom of each tube to prevent the type from sliding out. The stick is so constructed with a spring and slide attached as to bring the type to a perpendicular position at whatever angle they may be dropped into.

An automatic machine was introduced from Germany in 1879. It requires neither steam-power nor electricity. The types slide down grooves by means of pointers like penholders, which are dipped into round-topped, cone-shaped holes placed in a cluster just where the grooves take a sharp bend, before running down at a sharper angle, at the bottom of which they slip into their places, and are pushed along the stick by ingeniously contrived clockwork. The distributing process is very tedious, as every letter has to be laid down right end foremost and right side up. Unless this defect is got over, it is not likely to come to the front, for at whatever speed it may work, it cannot get on without type, and in this case it would take three girls to keep one compositor employed.

The schemes of Major Benowski (1856) deserve notice, as curiosities, not for their practical value. This gentleman proposed to have type marked with the character it represented, on all sides and at the bottom, so that authors could compose the type for their own manuscript "like a child at school with its toy alphabet," and after it was composed it was to be turned face upward to be printed. He also introduced air rollers. His "Authoriton" consisted of a case with type boxes in the shape of long quadrangular prisms, placed in an inclined position in a circular-shaped frame, similar to a chest of drawers. Each drawer is a grooved board, and its front portion protrudes from that immediately above it by one inch or more, according to the size of the fingers of the operator. The inventor suggested the use of tweezers for picking up the type to lessen this space. The remaining space in the size of an ordinary case was used for logotypes, the inventor arguing that the reason other attempts at the use of wood letter had failed was because what was gained in the number of lifts was lost in the distance traversed. In the "Authoriton," 1,600 compartments are included in the space of a pair of ordinary cases. Imagine (if you can) a compositor setting 10,000 per hour from such a maze of divisions.

(To be continued.)

THE PRINTING PRESS.

The following tables, taken from an article in *The Printing Times and Lithographer*, of London, show the dates of printing machines that have been invented. Though interesting as a reference, it is by no means perfect, as it will be found that with two or three exceptions, it refers only to presses of English make. It is believed to be the first list of the kind compiled:

SINGLE CYLINDER MACHINES, PRINTING ONE SIDE ONLY.

Nicholson's projected machine ...	1790	Dawson's Wharfedale (book and jobbing)	1858
Koenig's first cylinder machine ...	1811	Bremner's Belle Sauvage (book and jobbing)	1859
Koenig's two-feeder	1814	Harrild's improved Main	1867
Applegath & Cowper's <i>Times</i> four-feeder	1827	Bremner's improved Belle Sauvage	1869
Belper machine (jobbing)	1835	Parson's <i>Graphic</i> two-feeder (cuts)	1874
Middleton two-feeder	1845	Newsom's Anglo-American (cuts and hard packing)	1882
Main's machine (jobbing)	1850		
Soulby's Ulverstonian (jobbing)	1853		
Ingle's machine (jobbing)	1858		

PERFECTING MACHINES.

Koenig's	1814	Dryden's Anglo-French	1860
Cowper's	1816	Davis's	1880
Cowper & Applegath's	1818	Dawson's	1884
Dryden's drop-bar	1820	Payne's	1885
Napier gripper	1824	Newsom's	1886
Anglo-French	1850	Sauvée's (Marinoni)	1886

All of the above printing machines have two impression cylinders, and they may be distinguished according to whether they have the

intermediate register drums, e. g., Applegath & Cowper's, or grippers, e. g., Napier's and the Anglo-French.

Mark Smith's	1884
Dawson's	1885
Payne's	1885

The above form a new departure in the construction of perfecting machines, having only one cylinder. This type of apparatus is, as will be seen, of quite recent introduction.

PLATEN MACHINES.

(a) Large horizontal platens for bookwork:

Koenig's experimental machine ...	1804	Tilghman's platen for web paper ..	1878
Koenig's screw platen	1810	Kritch's platen for web paper	1880
Napier's platen	1830		

(b) Vertical platen machines, with treadle arrangements, for job-work:

Cropper's Minerva (Gordon's)	1860	Godfrey's gripper platen	1883
Bremner's platen	1870	Powell's improved Gordon	1885

ROTARY MACHINES.

(a) Printing one side of the paper only:

Nicholson's project	1790	Rowland Hill's	1835
Bacon & Denkin's prismatic machine	1813	Napier's projected rotary	1837
Cowper's curved stereo machine ..	1816	Applegath's vertical cylinder	1848
		Hoe lightning type-revolving press ..	1857

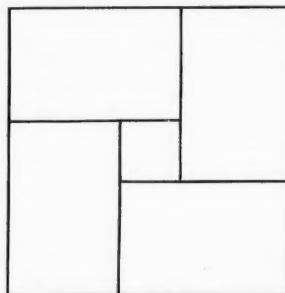
(b) Perfecting rotary machines:

Bullock web machine	1865	Foster movable type web rotary ..	1871
Walter press	1866	Hoe rotary web	1873
Marinoni single sheet machine	1867	Marinoni rotary web	1873
Victory web printing and folding ..	1870	Ingram rotary web for cuts	1876
Whitfriars rotary for single sheets ..	1870	Wharfedale rotary	1882

Machines in which no new distinctive feature appears, and are chiefly improvements on previous patterns, are omitted from this list. Many of these, however, are of great value to the printer, being the result of successive experiments and of long experience.

WORTH REMEMBERING.

A correspondent writes: I send you a scheme for locking four pages into a chase, too small to take them in when made up side by side, as one ordinarily would. This I find to be quite a saving in sending forms away for electrotyping, when your chase is too small.



Although simple, when shown, there is a wrinkle in the above well worth remembering.

PASTE FOR LABELING.—1. Tragacanth, 1 oz.; gum arabic, 4 oz.; water, 1 pint. Dissolve, strain, and add thymol, 14 grains; glycerine, 4 oz., and water to make two pints. Shake or stir before using it. 2. Rye flour, 4 oz.; alum, ½ oz.; water, 8 oz. Rub to a smooth paste, pour into a pint of boiling water, heat until thick, and finally add glycerine, 1 oz., and oil of cloves, 30 drops. 3. Rye flour, 4 oz.; water 1 pint. Mix, strain, add nitric acid, 1 dram; heat until thickened, and finally add carbolic acid, 10 minims; oil of cloves, 10 minims, and glycerine, 1 oz. 4. Dextrine, 8 parts; water, 10 parts; acetic acid, 2 parts. Mix to a smooth paste, and add alcohol, 2 parts. This is suitable for bottles of wood, but not for tin, for which the first three are likewise adapted. A paste very similar to three, but omitting nitric acid and glycerine, is also recommended by Dr. H. T. Cummings. —L. Eliel, *American Journal Pharmacy*.

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BINDERS' MACHINERY.

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Geo. H. Sanborn & Sons, 69 Beekman street, New York.

CARDS and CARDBOARD.

Geo. S. Vibbert & Co., Clintonville, Conn., mfrs. and publishers of bevel edge and chromo cards in all varieties. Headquarters for fine Bristol Board, all grades.

St. Louis Type Foundry, Third and Vine streets, St. Louis, Missouri.

CYLINDER PRESS MANUFACTURERS.

Babcock Press Manufacturing Co., New London, Conn.; Barnhart Bros. & Spindler, general western agents, Chicago.

Bullock Printing Press Co., 52 Illinois street, Chicago. W. H. Kerkhoff, manager.

Campbell Printing Press and Manufacturing Co., 160 William street, New York; 306 Dearborn street, Chicago.

C. B. Cottrell & Sons, 292 Dearborn street, Chicago.

Fuchs & Lang, New York and Chicago, representatives of the new Rotary Movement Stop-Cylinder Press, Koenig & Bauer, makers.

J. H. Cranston, Norwich, Conn., manufacturers of The "Cranston" Patent Improved Steam-Power Printing Presses, all sizes.

Walter Scott & Co., Plainfield, N. J. Also Paper Folders, combined with printing machines, or separately; Paper Dampening Machines, Stereotype Machinery, etc.

W. G. Walker & Co., Madison, Wisconsin, manufacturers of the Prouty Power Press, and Printers' Supply House.

Whitlock Machine Works, Birmingham, Conn. First-class and country Drum Cylinders.

ELECTROTYPERS' AND STEREOTYPERS' MACHINERY.

C. B. Cottrell & Sons, 292 Dearborn street, Chicago.

Geo. E. Lloyd & Co., 68-70 West Monroe street, Chicago. Also, Folding Machines.

John Royle & Sons, Railroad avenue and Grand street, Paterson, N. J., Routing Machines and Cutters. Shniedewend & Lee Co., agents, Chicago.

R. Atwater & Co., Meriden, Conn. "Unique" Stereotyping Machinery, Quoins, etc. Send stamp for circular.

ELECTROTYPERS AND STEREOTYPERS.

A. Zeese & Co., 119 Monroe street, Chicago. Map and Relief-Line Engraving. Special attention to orders for fine Wood Engraving.

Blomgren Bros. & Co., 162-164 South Clark street, Chicago. Photo-Engraving a specialty.

C. Jurgens & Bro., 14 and 16 Calhoun place, rear of 119 Clark street, Chicago. Electrotypers and Stereotypers, Photo and Wood Engraving.

Chas. A. Drach & Co., corner Pine and Fourth streets ("Globe-Democrat" Building), St. Louis, Mo. Electrotypers and Stereotypers.

Marder, Luse & Co., 139-141 Monroe street, Chicago.

Shniedewend & Lee Co., 303-305 Dearborn street, Chicago.

St. Louis Type Foundry, Third and Vine streets, St. Louis, Missouri.

FOLDING MACHINES.

Stonemets Printers' Machinery Co., Millbury, Mass., Manufacturers of Paper, Folding and Printers' Machinery, Presses, Stereotype Apparatus, Mailers, Galleys, etc. Branch office, 150 Nassau street, New York. Walter C. Bennett, Manager.

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F. W. Redfield & Co., Fair Haven, Vt. The best printers' slab in the world. More durable than marble and 90 per cent cheaper. Send for circular.

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Ault & Wiborg, Cincinnati, Chicago and New York.

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C. E. Robinson & Bro., 710 Sansom street, Philadelphia; 27 Beekman street, New York; 66 Sharp street, Baltimore; Western House, 198 South Clark street, Chicago.

Fred'k H. Levey & Co., 122 Fulton street, New York. Specialty, Brilliant Wood-cut Inks.

Geo. H. Morrill & Co., 34 Hawley street, Boston; 25 and 27 Rose St., New York; 125 Fifth avenue, Chicago.

Geo. Mather's Sons, 60 John street, New York.

J. K. Wright & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; New York, N. Y.; Chicago, Ill.; St. Louis, Mo.

Sheldon Collins' Sons & Co., 32 and 34 Frankfort street, New York.

The Queen City Printing Ink Co., Cincinnati, O.

JOB PRINTING PRESSES.

Globe Manufacturing Co., 44 Beekman street, New York; 202 Clark street, Chicago, Frank Barhydt, Western manager. "Peerless," "Clipper," and "Jewel" Presses.

Golding & Co., 183-199 Fort Hill Square, Boston. Golding Jobber, Rotary Official, and Pearl presses.

Gordon Press Works, 99 Nassau street, New York. The new style Gordon press.

Shniedewend & Lee Co., 303-305 Dearborn street, Chicago. Manufacturers of the "Challenge" Job Press.

The F. M. Weiler's Liberty Machine Works, 54 Frankfort street, New York. Sole manufacturers of the Liberty Press.

The Prouty Press Co., 49 Federal street, Boston, Mass. Manufacturers of the "Prouty" Job Press (improved).

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A. Zeese & Co., 119 Monroe street, Chicago. Map and Relief-Line Engraving. Special attention to orders for fine Wood Engraving.

Blomgren Bros. & Co., 162-164 South Clark street, Chicago. Photo-Engraving a specialty.

PAPER CUTTERS.

Cranston & Co., 57 to 61 Park street, New York.

C. R. Carver, 614 Filbert street, Philadelphia, Pa. 33 Beekman street, New York.

Edward L. Miller, 328 Vine and 327 New streets, Philadelphia, Pa.

Geo. H. Sanborn & Sons, 69 Beekman street, New York.

Globe Manufacturing Co., 44 Beekman street, New York; 202 Clark street, Chicago, Frank Barhydt, Western manager. "Peerless" cutters, five styles; "Jewel" cutters, two styles.

Howard Iron Works, Buffalo, N. Y. Paper Cutters and Bookbinders' Machinery.

St. Louis Type Foundry, Third and Vine streets, St. Louis, Missouri.

Whitlock Machine Works, Birmingham, Conn. "Champion" paper cutters.

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Geo. H. Taylor & Co., 184 and 186 Monroe street. News, colored, book, covers, manila, etc., and specialties.

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Geo. H. Sanborn & Sons, 69 Beekman street, New York.

PAPER DEALERS AND MAKERS.

A. G. Elliot & Co., 30, 32 and 34 South Sixth street, Philadelphia. Paper of every description.

Bradner Smith & Co., 119 Monroe street, Chicago.

Chicago Paper Co., 181 Monroe street, Chicago.

Friend & Fox Paper Co., Lockland, Ohio, and 153 Wabash avenue, Chicago, Ill.

F. P. Elliott & Co., 208 Randolph street, Chicago.

Pulsifer, Jordan & Pfaff, 43 to 49 Federal street, Boston, Mass.

Ross, Robbins & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Snider & Holmes, 703 to 709 Locust street, St. Louis.

St. Louis Type Foundry, Third and Vine streets, St. Louis, Missouri.

W. O. Tyler Paper Co., 169 and 171 Adams street, Chicago.

PAPER MANUFACTURERS.

Snider & Holmes, 703-709 Locust street, St. Louis.

Whiting Paper Co., Holyoke, Mass.

L. L. Brown Paper Company, Adams, Mass. See advertisement.

PAPER MANUFACTURERS' AGENT.

Fowler & Brown, room 4 Home Insurance Building, La Salle street, cor. Adams. News, Book, Lithograph, Writing, Covers, Cardboards, Writing Manilas and Envelopes.

PAPER STOCK.

Follansbee, Tyler & Co., 389 and 391 Fifth avenue, Chicago.

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P. F. Van Everen, 116 Nassau street, New York.

PHOTO-ENGRAVING.

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Photo-Engraving Co., 67 to 71 Park place, New York. John Hastings, president, A. R. Hart, manager. Engraving for all purposes.

The Crosscup & West Engraving Co., 907 Filbert street, Philadelphia, Pa.

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Chicago Brass-Rule Works, 84 Market street, Chicago. Brass rule is our specialty.

F. Wesel & Co., 11 Spruce street, New York, Manufacturers of patent stereotype blocks, patent composing-sticks, brass and steel rule, galleys, etc.

G. D. R. Hubbard, New Haven, Conn.

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John McConnell & Co., Erie, Pa., manufacturers of the Improved Keystone Quoin.

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Marder, Luse & Co., 139-141 Monroe street, Chicago. We supply everything. Call and see.

Morgans & Wilcox Mfg. Co., Middletown, N. Y. Printers' woodwork of all kinds—cabinets, cases, wood type, etc. Send for specimen book.

S. Simons & Co., 13-19 N. Elizabeth street, Chicago. Make Cabinets, Cases, Galleys and everything of wood used in a printing office. Make Engravers' Wood.

St. Louis Type Foundry, Third and Vine streets, St. Louis, Missouri.

Vanderburgh, Wells & Co., 110 Fulton street, and 16 and 18 Dutch street, New York.

Wire Staple Company, 304 Branch street, Philadelphia, Pa., manufacturers of Brown's Breech-Loader Stapling Machine.

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H. L. Hart, 20 N. Water street, Rochester, N. Y. After a trial, you will use no other.

J. H. Osgood & Co., 100 Milk street, Boston. The best patent and old style composition.

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SECOND-HAND MACHINERY.

Geo. H. Sanborn & Sons, 69 Beekman street, New York.

Marder, Luse & Co., 139-141 Monroe street, Chicago. Before buying, write for our list.

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Illinois Typefoundry Co., 200-204 South Clark street, Chicago.

STEREOTYPE OUTFIT.

M. J. Hughes, 10 Spruce street, New York. Inventor and Manufacturer of Conical Screw Quoins.

TYPE FOUNDERS.

A. W. Lindsay Type Foundry (formerly R. & J. & A. W. Lindsay, of 75 Fulton street), 76 Park Place, New York.

Barnhart Bros. & Spindler, 115 and 117 Fifth avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Boston Type Foundry, John K. Rogers, agent, 104 Milk street, Boston, Mass.

Central Type Foundry, St. Louis, Mo.

Farmer, Little & Co., 63 and 65, Beekman street, New York; 154 Monroe street, Chicago.

Garden City Type Foundry, 180 and 182 Monroe street, Chicago.

Illinois Typefoundry Co., 200 to 204 South Clark street, Chicago.

John G. Mengel & Co., 31 German street, Baltimore. Type Founders and Electrotypes. Largest and most complete establishment south of Philadelphia.

Marder, Luse & Co., 139-141 Monroe street, Chicago; Minneapolis and San Francisco.

TYPE FOUNDERS.

MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan Co., 606 Sansom street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Newton Copper Type Co. (for copper-facing type only), 14 Frankfort street, New York.

Phelps, Dalton & Co. (Dickinson Type Foundry), 236 Washington street, Boston, Mass.

Shniedewend & Lee Co., 303-305 Dearborn street, Chicago. Western Agents, the MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan Co. Complete stock always on hand.

St. Louis Type Foundry, Third and Vine streets, St. Louis, Missouri.

The Cincinnati Type Foundry, 201 Vine street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

The Union Type Foundry, 298 Dearborn street, Chicago. Agents, Boston and Central Foundries.

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Vanderburgh, Wells & Co., 110 Fulton street, and 16 and 18 Dutch street, New York.

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Hamilton & Baker, Two Rivers, Wis., manufacturers of Holly Wood Type, Borders, Reglets and Furniture, Hamilton's Patent Paper-cutting Sticks, etc.

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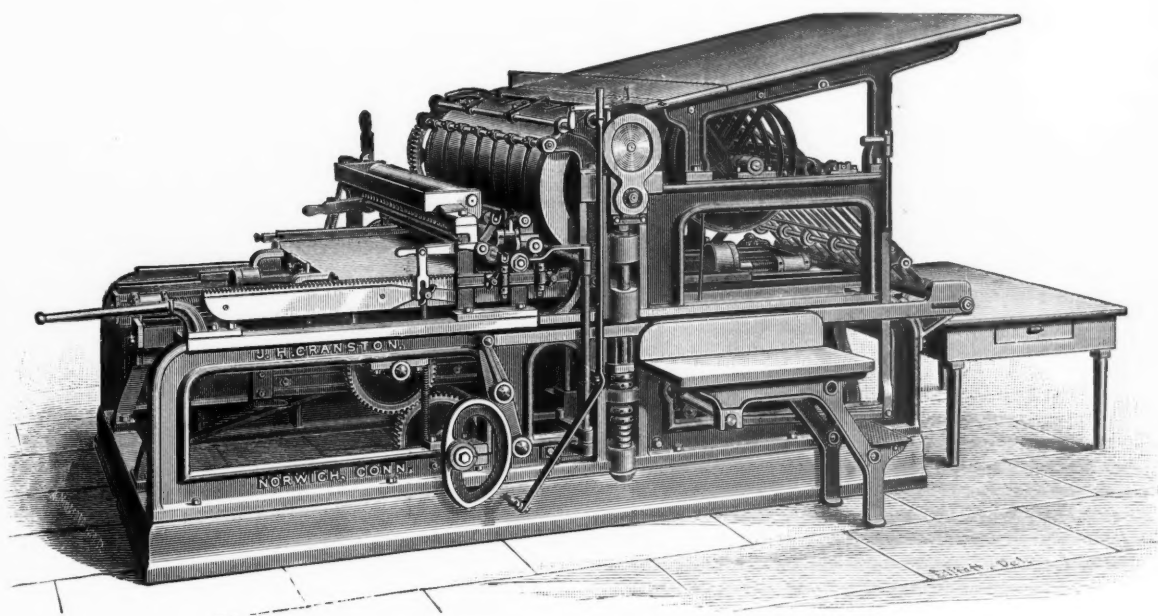
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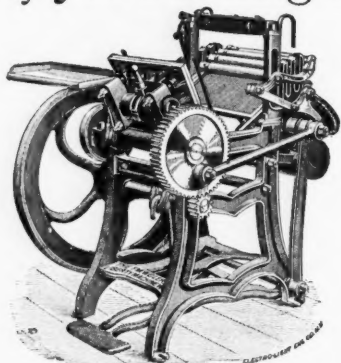
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Five Sizes built: 13 x 19, 11 x 17, 10 x 15, 9 x 13 and 7 x 11,
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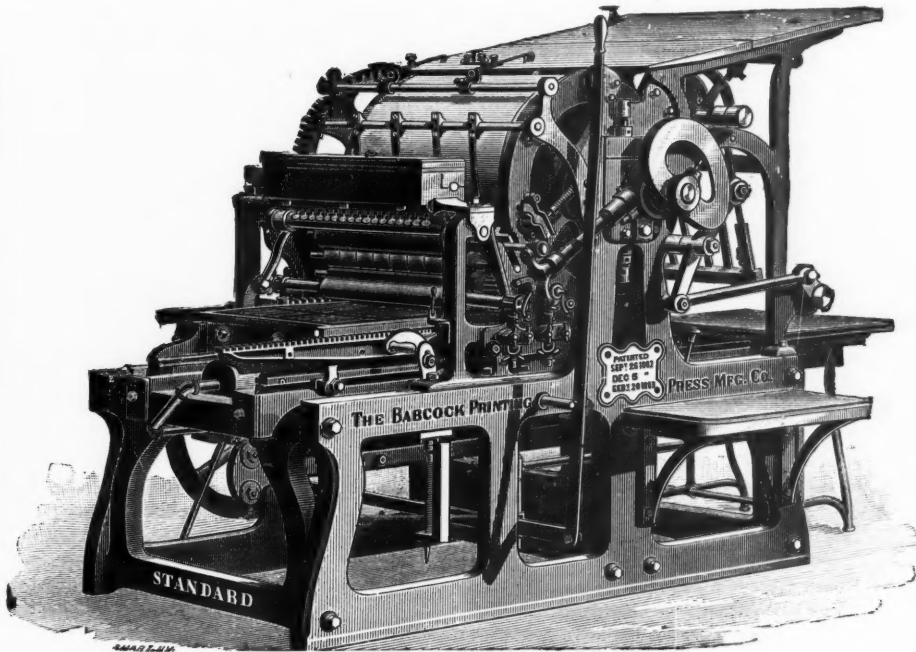
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New Style Elevated Fountain, allowing easier access to forms and furnishing better distribution than other presses.



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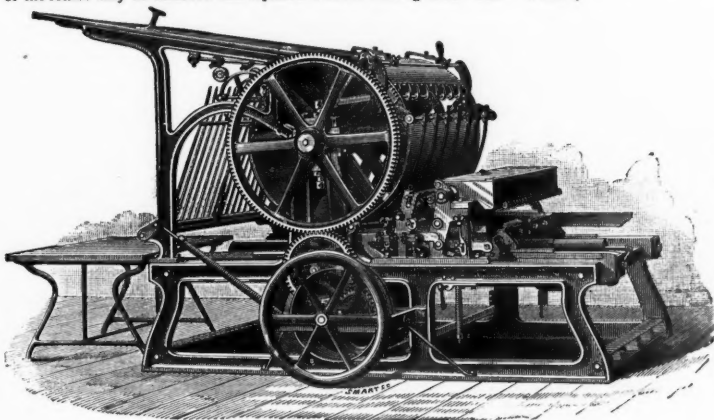
These Presses are built from new designs combining strength and durability with increased capacity for speed, and embody several new and very important improvements, among them the following:

NOISELESS GRIPPER MOTION, with **PERFECT REGISTER**. **AIR VALVE**, for removing the spring when desired, and invariably restoring it when the press is started. **THE SHIELD**, which effectually protects the Piston and Cylinder from paper, tapes, etc., that might fall upon them and produce injury. **THE PISTON** can be adjusted to the size of the Air-Cylinder, so that the wear of either can be easily compensated. This easy, positive and perfect adjustment prevents leaks and vacuums and secures evenness of wear in the Air-Spring. **THE ROLLER-BEARING** has the following advantages: Any single roller may be removed without disturbing the others. All of the rollers may be removed and replaced without altering their "set." When

desired, the form rollers may be released from contact with the distributor and type without removing the rollers from their bearings or changing their "set." **THE INK FOUNTAIN** is set very high, allowing easy access to the forms, and furnishes much better distribution than the old style. These presses have **PATENT POSITIVE SLIDE MOTION** and **PATENT BACK-UP MECHANISM**, and are equal to any first-class presses in the market.

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3, " 25 x 31.....1,600.00	7, " 35 x 51.....2,350.00
4, " 27 x 38.....1,800.00	8, " 39 x 53.....2,700.00
	No. 9, Size bed 39 x 57.....\$3,200.00



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"A WOODLAND SCENE."

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PERSONAL.

MR. JOHN W. MARDER, son of Mr. John Marder, of the Chicago Type Foundry, sailed on Saturday, April 2, in the Cunarder Etruria, for Liverpool, on a two months' vacation. He intends visiting, as far as time will permit, a number of European type foundries.

MR. CLEMENT CHASE, of the firm of Chase & Eddy, stationers and engravers, Omaha, gave us a pleasant call while on his return from New York, where he had been to learn the latest tips. He was loaded, and expects to do a rushing business the coming season. He is a good specimen of western pluck and enterprise.

MR. E. G. DE WOLFE, editor of the *Daily Republican*, Findlay, Ohio, was recently in our city making arrangements for the purchase of new machinery, for his increasing business. He showed us several interesting views of the gas wells of the neighborhood, and believes that the town will shortly double its present population, as a number of large manufacturing enterprises are about to be removed there.

MR. JOHN A. THAYER, JR., formerly with the St. Louis Type Foundry, has severed his connection with that establishment, to assume a more lucrative position with Moore, Jones & Co., metal manufacturers, 1604 North Eighth street. Mr. Thayer has a large personal acquaintance with many of the prominent type founders and dealers throughout the country, who will be pleased to hear of his advancement.

CHICAGO NOTES.

THE Chicago Photo-Engraving Company, of Chicago, has been incorporated.

THE Graphic Press Company, with a capital stock of \$75,000 has been incorporated at Chicago.

AT a regular meeting of Stereotypers Union No. 4, of Chicago, held March 20, P. J. Weldon was elected delegate to the International Typographical Union.

REPORTS from the various type foundries and paper warehouses are of an encouraging character, on the whole. Business is steady and the outlook favorable.

BROWN, PETTIBONE & Co., printers and stationers now located on Dearborn street, will remove to their new quarters 80-82 Adams street, on or about May 1. A sensible conclusion.

THE Chicago Evening Standard Publishing Company has been incorporated at Chicago, with a capital stock of \$100,000, by Chas. E. Bowers, Walpole Wood and Albert D. Currier.

A PLAN has been submitted to the Central Labor Union by Typographical Union No. 9 (German) to establish a book and job printing office with a capital of \$3,000. If placed under the proper management there is no reason why it should not prove a success.

THE Chicago *Tribune* has made a contract with the Manufacturers' Paper Company, New York, to furnish it with paper for six months. The Chicago *News* has also made a contract with the Appleton Paper and Pulp Company for one hundred and seventy-five tons of print paper per month during the present year.

BUSINESS in the printing business in Chicago, especially in the job offices, is brisker than it has been for some time, no printer being idle who is able and willing to work, and qualified to hold a situation. How long this state of affairs will last it is difficult to say, but from present indications, the future outlook is very favorable.

THE following is a copy of a dispatch received by Mr. Samuel Rastall, March 27:

MINNEAPOLIS, March 27, 1887.

Union No. 42 has adopted Rastall's system of measurement. Morning papers, 28½ cents; evening, 26 cents. Shaks.

C. A. S. HIGLEY,
W. B. HAMMOND.

MR. HIRAM WOODBURY, the oldest compositor holding cases on the Chicago *Tribune*, and the oldest in years of continuous services of any Chicago printer, departed this life at Kimball, Dakota Territory, Saturday, April 2, aged fifty-nine years. He was employed in 1847 on the *Gem of the Prairie*, and when the *Tribune* was started shortly afterward, secured a situation on that paper, where he has remained ever since. He left the city about a month ago to go to Kimball, to put in spring

wheat on a farm which he purchased several years ago. He had been complaining of ill health before he went, but not enough to keep him from his work.

A CINCINNATI whippersnapper, who is evidently a percentage agent for an unknown roller establishment, which desires a little gratuitous advertising, criticises, or attempts to criticise in the columns of a contemporary, an article which recently appeared in the columns of THE INLAND PRINTER, from the pen of a valued and able contributor. Sonny, the author of that article forgets more every hour he lives, on the subject of which he writes, than yourself, and a brigade like you, would know in a lifetime.

AN interesting work, under the title of "From the Marriage License Window," is about to be issued by Mr. M. Salmonson, ex-marriage license deputy for Cook county. It will contain an analysis of the characteristics of the various nationalities, observations made, incidents told, and facts from everyday life. From a personal acquaintance with the writer, we feel satisfied it will be an interesting production, as there are fewer better judges of human nature in the city, and he has had ample opportunity to study it.

JOSEPH L. DANENHOWER, formerly with H. Hart & Co., Arcade Court, has recently connected himself with Samuel Bingham's Son, manufacturer of printers' rollers, 296 Dearborn street. We congratulate Mr. Bingham on the selection he has made. From the large acquaintance of Mr. Danenhower with the trade, and his well-known push and ability, we have no doubt he will prove a valuable acquisition to this well-known house. THE INLAND PRINTER wishes him abundant success in his new sphere of labor.

REMOVAL.—As stated in our last issue, Mr. J. W. Ostrander, 81-83 Jackson street, will, on the 1st of May next, move to the commodious and extensive premises formerly occupied by the Kellogg Newspaper Company, the four-story building immediately east of his present location, where, with enlarged and improved facilities, he will be enabled to more promptly attend to the wants of his increasing business. The basement, 50 by 90 feet, will be occupied as a storage room, blacksmith shop, etc.; the ground floor, 50 by 80 feet, will contain the counting room and machine shop, while the fourth story, also 50 by 80 feet, will be entirely devoted to the pattern department. Mr. Ostrander has just returned from an extended business trip to New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, and reports the trade outlook favorable.

THE annual election of Chicago Typographical Union for officers for the ensuing year took place at Greenebaum's Hall, on Wednesday, March 23. The total vote for each candidate is as follows:

Total number of votes cast	901
PRESIDENT.	
H. S. Street	470
Michael H. Madden	400
FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.	
Samuel K. Parker	600
Will J. Creevy	276
FOR BOARD OF TRUSTEES.	
James C. Hutchins, <i>Chairman</i>	901
A. McCutcheon	901
Samuel E. Pinta	901
FOR RECORDING SECRETARY.	
George J. Knott	532
Mrs. C. S. Marvin	352
FOR SECRETARY-TREASURER.	
Samuel Rastall	No contestant.
FOR DELEGATES TO I. T. U. CONVENTION.	
Joseph R. Jessup	429
Wm. S. McClevey	358
George W. Day	346
Harry M. Cole	302
Michael Colbert	296
Fred Howe	301
M. F. Dougherty	211
O. H. Thompson	193
Thomas J. Lyons	184
Peter O'Brien	183
A. H. Simpson	172
Wm. Shea	145
John R. Pearce	128
Wm. De Vere Hunt	75
FOR SERGEANT-AT-ARMS.	
Harry J. Brodbeck	No contestant.

SENSE OF C. T. U. ON THE NINE-HOUR QUESTION.

Resolved, That the question of a reduction of hours to nine be submitted by the Executive Council to a vote of the members of Subordinate Unions.—Page 97, I. T. U. Proceedings.

For nine hours, 634; against nine hours, 110; blank, 157.

The abolition of the secretary-treasurer's office as a place of waiting for employment.

For, 348; against, 410; blank, 143.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

On and after May 1, the editorial office of THE INLAND PRINTER will be located at 183, 185 and 187 Monroe street, second floor. Correspondents and visitors will please make a note of this fact.

PRINTING OFFICE GOSSIP.

The announcement is made that Messrs. Brown, Pettibone & Co. will, about May 1, occupy the four-story and basement building, Nos. 80 and 82 Adams street. This firm is one among two or three others in Chicago whose members formerly were associated with the old house of Culver, Page, Hoyne & Co., leaving about two years previous to its collapse.

The past eight years have seen the founding of three establishments—Messrs. Shepard & Johnston, Poole Bros., and Brown, Pettibone & Co. Each has adapted itself to certain special lines of work, and each concern has evidenced such a degree of vigor, enterprise, and careful business management, that their names now stand for the equivalent qualities of good work, fair prices, and high credit. Messrs. Brown, Pettibone & Co. are the youngest of this eminent trinity of printing houses, and embody in their business, also, wholesale and retail stationers, and blankbook manufacturing.

Commencing business in April, 1881, they occupied the stores and basements of 194 and 196 Dearborn street. Within six months from that date, large extensions of each department were made; and again in 1883, still further additions were demanded until their establishment occupied all the basement rooms in the Honore Block, from the alley to Adams street. Continued extension in this building was impracticable, and the decision was made to move to more advantageous premises, which will be thoroughly adapted to their special lines of business, prominent among which is that of supplies for banks, county and other public offices.

Like the other two houses named, this firm placed in charge of their mechanical departments, men with thorough knowledge of the art, and distinctive executive ability; and, combined with perfect confidence between employer and employé, this has been one means toward the attainment of that eminent success in business for which this house is everywhere spoken of.

SPECIMENS RECEIVED.

J. L. BERG, Columbia, S. C. Several samples of creditable ordinary work, neat and clean.

FRANK H. MERRIAM, Greenville, New Hampshire. A few meritorious specimens of noteheds, in colors, printed with patent leather tint blocks.

GAZETTE JOB PRINT, Oswego, New York. A number of neatly executed specimens of small work. Some of the colored samples display taste and ingenuity.

B. F. WILKINS, Washington, D. C. A business card, lacking character, from which is strangely omitted the name of the city in which the party printing it is located.

OGDEN BROS. & Co., Knoxville, Tennessee. Several samples of first-class work, among them being a title page for the Fifteenth Annual Report of the City Schools.

J. EVELETT GRIFFITH, Holyoke, Massachusetts. Two or three exquisite specimens of his workmanship, among them being a souvenir programme for the Holyoke Opera House.

W. H. BESACK, Washington, Kansas. A general assortment of commercial printing, consisting of letter and billheads, receipts, policies, business cards, etc., the particular feature of which is the excellence of the presswork. The type in this establishment has evidently been selected with a great deal of judgment.

LEROY S. ATWOOD, Stockton, California. An artistic and attractive business card, on the whole, in colors and gold. The words, "Book-binding" and "Engraving," in long primer Eastlake, however, on each side of the main diagonal line, "Artistic Printer," are too weak and out of proportion to the balance of the job.

PURCELL BROS., Broken Bow, Nebraska. This firm is certainly making an enviable reputation for itself, and seems to be determined to

furnish no excuse to the merchants of that town to have their printing done outside. If they do, we think they will go further and fare worse. The material used in the jobs sent is of the most modern character, and used to excellent advantage.

MORRILL BROS., Fulton, New York. A large and varied assortment of general commercial printing, such as they claim is turned out every day in their establishment. The samples shown are, without exception, worthy of commendation on general principles, the composition and presswork coming appropriately under the terms of "first-class work." This is one of the highest compliments we can confer.

C. B. FISK & Co., Palmer, Massachusetts. Several copies of the *Palmer Journal*, a seven column paper, published by the above firm, which is, without exception, one of the neatest newspapers it has ever been our lot to see. We would like to send a copy of it, as a model, to the publishers of a number of abortions, which reach us, under the pretention of being representative periodicals. Their advertisements look as though they had been thrown in with a shovel, and the larger and more unsightly the type used, the more attractive they appear in their eyes. In the samples before us the advertisements are set in lightface Roman, great primer being the largest size used, and the effect is very, very pleasing. We also acknowledge the receipt of a large number of job specimens, which, as may be supposed, coming from the publishers of such a paper, are worthy of commendation.

SPECIMENS have also been received from the St. John Printing House, Toledo, Ohio; Thomas P. Nichols, Lynn, Massachusetts; "D. D. P." Grand Rapids, Michigan; D. Y. J., New Orleans; La Cygne (Kansas) Journal job office; I. F. Mack & Bro., Sandusky, Ohio.

PAPER TRADE ITEMS.

C. W. HOWARD, Menasha, Wisconsin, is building a paper mill, and has ordered a 76-inch Fourdrinier machine from the Beloit Iron Works.

J. AMBLER & Co., Allegan, Michigan, have built a paper mill at Dundee, with a capacity of five tons per day. They will manufacture straw wrapping paper only.

THE Harding Paper Company announces the completion of its new mill at Excello, Ohio. The mill is equipped with all of the modern improvements, and has a capacity of three tons a day.

S. D. WARREN & Co., Cumberland Mills, Maine, have commenced the foundation for a new mill 70 by 70 feet. Two new machines are to be put in, one of which is to make paper for the *Century Magazine*.

THE Coburn Paper Company has recently been organized at Skowhegan, Maine, with a capital of \$200,000. The building operations will soon begin, so as to start up in the early fall, with a daily capacity of twenty tons wood pulp.

By the census it appears that the Quaker City is turning out papers of various kinds from mills owned and operated by Philadelphia parties, finished product aggregating annually over \$8,250,000. Also that its paper dealers are annually handling goods exceeding in value \$15,000,000.

THE Kaufman Fiber and Manufacturing Company, capital stock \$1,000,000, has been organized at New Orleans, to manufacture machinery for decorticating ramie, jute, etc., to decorticate and treat ramie and jute fiber by the Kaufman process, and to encourage the cultivation of fibrous plants.

THE Kimberly & Clark Company, Appleton, has closed a contract for a bisulphite pulp mill with the National Sulphite Boiler Company. It is the intention of the Kimberly & Clark Company to remove the machinery now in its upper pulp mill, and substitute a plant for the manufacture of bisulphite fiber.

A DEPUTATION of the leading paper manufacturers and dealers of Canada, recently waited on Sir Charles Tupper, minister of finance, and MacKenzie Bowell, minister of customs, and stated that in view of the ambiguity existing as to the interpretation of the tariff on various kinds of paper, that it be readjusted, and a uniform duty of 25 per cent imposed. They also asked for the reimposition of a 35 per cent ad valorem duty on blankbooks, and fifty cents a hundred on strawboard. In support of such request it was stated that the paper makers of the

United States were selling goods in the Dominion at prices they would not sell at in their own country. In reply to an inquiry as to what effect the adoption of such a tariff would have on the price of paper, it was stated that the competition among paper makers in Canada is sufficient to keep down the price of all grades. The promise then was made that the proposal would be laid before the cabinet, which would endeavor to arrive at a conclusion having in view the interests both of consumers and manufacturers.

THE Herkimer Paper Company, of Herkimer, New York, is about to build a large addition to its mill, the dimensions of which will be: machine room, 35 by 130; finishing and store room, 40 by 180; engine room and dryer, 35 by 75. This will make the buildings in the form of a quadrangle, and inside the square there will be a machine shop. A new two thousand pounds rag engine will be put in, and the new paper machine will be one hundred inches wide, and will run about three hundred feet per minute. When the new part is completed, the capacity of the entire mill will be from fourteen to sixteen tons of paper a day.

OF INTEREST TO THE CRAFT.

A NEW evening paper is shortly to appear in Cleveland.

THE New York *Sun* has started an evening one-cent edition.

PRINTERS throughout Missouri report excellent business during the winter.

A NEW periodical, called the *Negro American*, has been started in Boston.

THE bill to establish a state printing office in Connecticut has been squashed.

THE next session of the International Typographical Union commences Monday, June 6.

TWENTY-ONE typographical unions succeeded in getting an increase of their scale during 1886.

THE plant of the Providence (R. I.) *Star* has been sold at auction to ex-Governor Henry Lippitt, for \$2,500.

THROUGH the energy of Mr. Gamewell, thirty pressmen's unions have been organized. A pretty good showing.

THE American Publishing Company, of Hartford, Connecticut, are about to introduce "self-spacing" type in their composing room.

THE Buffalo Courier Company has secured the contract for printing P. T. Barnum's show work for the season. It will amount to \$200,000.

"FATHER" QUINN of the Erie *Herald* composing room is one of the oldest printers in the country, being over seventy years, and still at the case.

THE Coöperative Printing and Publishing Company, Boston, is offering to compromise at twenty cents on the dollar. The concern had a capital of \$20,000.

THE public printer at Washington estimates the approximate cost of the amount of printing previously ordered by congress within the present year at \$159,856.

MR. SAMUEL RASTALL's system of measurement, which has been explained at length in our columns, has been adopted by the proprietors of the Sioux City (Iowa) *Telegram*.

PUBLIC PRINTER BENEDICT, it is reported, intends making many changes throughout the government printing office, in the manner of doing work, particularly in the jobroom.

FRANK E. ROSS, of San Rafael, California, is a pretty fast typesetter for a boy of twelve years. He recently set four thousand ems of solid brevier in five minutes less than four hours.

THE La Fayette (Ind.) *Journal* was sold, April 1, to Senator French, of Posey county, and W. B. Wilson, of the Indianapolis *Sentinel*. Consideration, \$5,700. Its politics will be democratic.

ST. PAUL Union and the employing printers of that city have agreed upon a scale of prices, to go into effect on May 1 and last one year, of 35 cents per thousand, and \$16 a week for daywork.

THE *Union Printer* says: "The secretary-treasurer of the insurance branch, International Typographical Union, has just forwarded to the

relatives of the late Albert Haskin, of Toronto (holder of certificate 309), the first death benefit paid by the branch. The next benefit will be paid to the widow of the late R. Bath, of Boston union.

THE *Printing Times and Lithographer* says the first time that a piece of music has been printed in England on a fast rotary web machine at the rate of 10,000 per hour from stereo plates, occurred two or three months ago.

ALBERT B. DUNWELL, a compositor on the Shelton (Conn.) *Advertiser* and J. Whitaker, of the Derby (Conn.) *Transcript*, had a type-setting contest recently. They set three hours, and Whitaker won with 4,000 ems to Dunwell's 3,740.

THE two typographical unions of Montreal are taking steps to remedy the printing contract system now in vogue, and also to do away with the printing offices in the various charitable institutions, in which we sincerely hope they will be successful.

A NOVELTY in bookbinding consists of thin sheet metal for covers, to take the place of cardboard. It is covered with the ordinary leather used in bookbinding, and the finish of the book presents the same appearance, except in the greater thinness of the covers.


AT the recent meeting of the Wisconsin Press Association, at Madison, prizes were offered for the best specimens of job printing, from offices in the state. The first premium was awarded to the *Grant County Herald*, and the second to the *Columbus Republican*.

THE proprietors of the *Eagle*, Brooklyn, New York, have purchased a valuable site, and intend to erect their building on it. It is located on the corner of Jefferson and Washington streets, where the Brooklyn Theater and Clarendon Hotel now stand. The price paid was \$230,000.

PUBLIC PRINTER BENEDICT has recently discharged forty-three employes of the government printing office in Washington, including thirty-three compositors, proofreaders and copyholders, and five bookbinders, and five girl assistants. A further reduction of the force is predicted.

THE well-known printing firm of Wells & Rafter, Springfield, Massachusetts, have recently enlarged their premises, and added new type and material thereto. Messrs. C. Potter, Jr. & Co., have also a contract to furnish them with one of their latest improved cylinder presses, as soon as it can be manufactured.

THE following is a batch of North Carolina papers—all six-column folios—recently started: Mathews *Herald*, J. Bruner, publisher; Thomasville *Herald*, J. Lambeth, publisher; Biddleville *Gazette*, S. M. Pharr, publisher; Lowell *Herald*, McAden & Young, publishers; Belmont *News*, also published by McAden & Young.

THE  of the girl of the . are small, tapering and beautifully shaped; i i as beautiful as the **, and she is without her ||; her frown is a †, and her figure excites !!! of surprise and a hankering ~ her. In winter time, when her beaux, round to see her, she — away to put some : the grate, provided they do not u u natural gas for fuel.—*Mechanical Fun*.

THE Photo-Engraving Company of New York, located at 67-71 Park Place, has just issued a book of specimens of engravings, which excels anything of the kind heretofore executed by this firm, and this is saying a great deal. The samples produced by the "half-tone" process are also deserving of the highest commendation, and show to what perfection the art has been brought.

A COMMITTEE has been appointed to prepare a circular calling the attention of the members of certain unions to May 12, as the birthday of Mr. George W. Childs. On that day, every union printer east of the Mississippi will be expected to contribute the price of 1,000 ems toward the fund for the erection of the proposed headquarters of the International Union in Philadelphia; the nucleus of which was the \$10,000 donated jointly by Messrs. Childs and Drexel.

THE following are the officers of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association: David Winslow, of the Boston *Journal*, president; William McManus, Philadelphia *Record*, first vice-president; Melville E. Stone, Chicago *News*, second vice-president; H. F. Gunnison, Brooklyn *Eagle*, third vice-president; Jno. H. Haldeman, Louisville

Courier-Journal, fourth vice-president; W. J. Richards, Indianapolis *News*, fifth vice-president; W. H. Brearly, Detroit *News*, secretary; E. P. Call, Boston *Herald*, treasurer.

THE New York City printer was paid as follows for work and materials for the *City Record*, in 1886, and made bids as follows for 1887: Paper per ream, 1886, \$9; 1887, \$7.50; composition, ordinary matter, per 1,000 ems, .70, .75; ten days' standing matter, .15, .12; over 10 days' standing matter, per 1,000 ems, .15, .12; tablework per 1,000 ems, \$1.20, \$1.30; composition registry of voters, per 1,000 ems, \$1.30, \$1.40; alterations, per hour, .75, .75; presswork, per token, 75, .80.

FOREIGN.

A COMIC journal, entitled *Wit and Humor*, has recently been established at Madras, India.

IT is claimed that the first daily newspaper published in Europe was issued at Antwerp, by Abraham Verhoeve.

THE number of newspapers in Paris has grown from 865 in 1863, to 1,340 now, showing that the republic has been very favorable to the growth of political journalism.

A GERMAN newspaper is now being published at Shanghai, under the title of *Der Ostasiatische Lloyd* (*The East Asiatic Lloyd*). Its editor is Herr J. von Gundlach, formerly an officer in the Chinese Nanyang squadron.

AT Berlin, 497 newspapers, periodicals and magazines are now published. Of these 75 are political, 49 official organs, 60 treat of arts and sciences, 211 belong to commerce, trades, industry and agriculture, and 79 deal with religious, educational and other matters.

REPORTS from Turin announce a strike because of the introduction by a firm, of female compositors. A partial cessation of work has also taken place at Venice, where the journeymen refused to pick up stamps any longer at the rate of twenty-five centesimi (about five cents) per 1,000 ems.

THERE were last year two hundred and twenty printing offices in Denmark, which produced one hundred and seventy-three trade papers, two hundred and fifty-three political journals, and two thousand eight hundred and one books, one hundred and seventy-eight of the latter being translations.

THE School for Printers' and Type Founders' Apprentices at Vienna has begun its thirteenth year of existence. The number of pupils has now reached the high figure of 453, an increase of 108 when compared with the number at the beginning of the last school year. At the opening ceremony of the new school year there was a large gathering of friends of the institution, and the vice-director of the imperial printing office, Government Councilor Volkmer, was among the audience.

LEIPSIK has at length a printers' apprentice school. Its want has been felt for many years. The new school was opened November 1, ninety pupils entering themselves. Eight lessons are to be given every week, and the teachers all belong to the general trade school of the town, except two, who are practical printers, and to whom the technical lessons are intrusted. Herr Johannes Baensch, a Leipzig master printer, and head of the firm of W. Drugulin, is the president of the committee.

A LENGTHENED reference to the report of the London Society of Compositors for the year 1886, is unavoidably laid over. The following figures, however, taken therefrom, may prove of interest. It then had a membership of 6,585 members, and its treasury contained over \$88,000; its receipts for the preceding quarter amounted to \$26,000, and in the same period, \$6,000 had been paid for the relief of unemployed members, besides \$1,500 for superannuation allowances, and an equal amount for funeral allowances.

IT seems that during the past year sixty-eight vernacular newspapers were published in Bengal, an increase of three on the 1884 total. Of these sixty-eight journals, seven are dailies, but only one of them circulates over 1,000 copies a day. The circulation of one weekly native newspaper is 12,000 copies. This is the highest on the list. But the average circulation of the majority of the weeklies is about 500. During

the year 1885, the two first newspapers ever printed in the Sindhi language, appeared. Another literary event of the year, in India, was the publication at Bombay, of a Marathi translation of Lord Tennyson's "Princess."

TYPO is the name of a new monthly journal, issued in the city of Napier, New Zealand, devoted to the interests of the printing, publishing, lithographing, engraving, paper making, bookselling and stationery trades. It is an eight-page quarter-demy, and is a creditable production, both from a literary and mechanical standpoint. From it we learn there are in the colony one hundred and sixty-one registered newspapers, and one hundred and thirty-five printing offices, and that a capital of \$1,660,000 is invested in the printing business alone. We welcome it to our list of exchanges.

IT was mentioned in a former issue that a Vienna inspector of factories wanted to reduce the time of apprenticeship in printing offices from four to three years, basing his action on a law which orders apprenticeship in factories not to last more than three years. But as that law classes as factories only those printing offices employing a stated number of people, the effect would have been that in the larger offices the apprenticeship was only allowed to last three years, while in the smaller ones four years would be required without being illegal. The Vienna *gremium*—that is, the trade board of letterpress printers—have therefore memorialized the Austrian Minister of Commerce. This official has decided against the too-clever inspector, and ordered the time of apprenticeship in printing offices to remain as before, namely, four years.—*Printers' Register, London*.

A MOST extensive work is now being published in China, the giant cyclopedia "Tu-shu-tsch-tsch'eng," comprising in 5,020 volumes all the chief works of Chinese literature. The 5,020 volumes contain 426,204 leaves; each leaf has eighteen columns, and each column twenty types or words, giving in all 153,433,440 words; but as there are many divisions and subdivisions, titles, etc., a considerable number of words must be deducted, but making all allowances, there still remain more than 100,000,000 words. The work has been printed under the government of Kien-lung, but only 100 copies were struck off, of which the imperial princes, the ministers of state, and the officials watching the printing, got one copy each, the rest being preserved at the imperial library. Seven more copies were given to three national libraries and to four great families, but these were lost during the Taiping revolution. One copy, printed on white paper, was sold for £2,500, another on bamboo paper for £1,500 to a Chinese firm, which is now printing a new edition of the cyclopedia from photo-lithographic reproductions of the original text, and promises to finish the whole work within three years. A copy of the new edition will sell for £90, subscription price.—*London Printer's Register*.

FROM a circular headed "Practical Patriotism," and issued in behalf of the Limerick branch of the Typographical Association, we learn that the regular printers of that city have a substantial grievance to complain of. Many of them have no chance of obtaining employment because a great deal of the work that could be done on the spot is sent elsewhere without necessity, and because, on the other hand, some of the employers, seeking to grasp at more than their fair share of profit, depend upon boy labor and the like, to the exclusion of the competent handicraftsmen who have spent the best years of their lives in becoming proficient in their business. Speaking from considerable experience, we can honestly say that we never knew a master printer who depended on boy labor and underpaid full-grown workmen who was not always, to employ an expressive phrase of our country-people, "pulling the devil by the tail" all his life. Certainly no fortune is to be made at the business by curtailing the expenditure needful for doing work properly. We are glad to be able to reproduce here one paragraph from the circular, which is evidently addressed to local people: "You will find, if you try, that work can be done as well and as cheaply in Limerick as in any other place; and you will be giving practical help to home trade and local enterprise by getting your work done in the city." We must say, in conclusion, that we are really surprised to learn from the circular that in only three of the job printing offices of Limerick the typographical society is recognized.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

THE following is said to be a good recipe for map-engraving wax: Four ounces linseed oil, half ounce of gum benzoin and half an ounce of white wax; boil two-thirds.

A BALL of twine, if opened from the inside, will run off easily enough, and give no trouble in the untwining, but if begun from the outside, it will speedily get tangled and knotted.

It is alleged that paper is about to be used for driving belts. It undergoes several processes for this purpose, including a treatment with acid, making the belt a parchment-like substance.

CHAS. H. WHITING, youngest son of William B. Whiting, and brother of Congressman Whiting, died at his home, in Elmswood, Massachusetts, on Thursday, March 24, aged twenty-nine years.

THE King of the Sandwich Islands has appointed Mr. Robert J. Creighton, a printer, and formerly editor and proprietor of the Wellington (New Zealand) *Southern Cross*, to be his minister of foreign affairs.

THE *Labor Leader*, of Boston, Massachusetts, of which Frank L. Foster and Geo. E. McNeil, both men of national repute, are respectively editor and manager, is one of the best exchanges which reaches our table.

THE firm of Miller, Girtin & Walters, Des Moines, Iowa, has been changed to that of Miller & Walters, the interest of Mr. Girtin having been purchased by these gentlemen, who will continue the business in all its branches.

STAINS of ink on books and engravings may be removed by applying a solution of oxalic acid, citric acid, or tartaric acid upon the paper, without fear of damage. These acids take out writing ink, but do not interfere with the printing.

MR. FRED. T. IRWIN, the efficient foreman of the Lewiston (Maine) *Evening Journal* composing room, has accepted a position as foreman of the Manchester (N. H.) *Mirror*. THE INLAND PRINTER wishes him success in his new field of labor.

S. A. GRANT, of Springfield, Massachusetts, inventor of the envelope machine which bears his name, now in England, writes home that he has sold the European right in his invention to the Grant Envelope Machine Company for \$250,000.

To remove dust, without scratching, from the finest polished surfaces, the *Moniteur Industrielle* says, take of cyanide of potassium, 15 grams; soap, 15 grams; chalk-blanc de Meudon, 30 grams; water sufficient to make a thick paste.

AN important discovery has just been made, which, it is believed, will give a great impetus to wood-pulp makers. Wood pulp is now to be used for the manufacture of all kinds of building ornaments, which are generally made in plaster of paris.

J. L. JONES, of Toronto, Ontario, designer and engraver, has sent us a catalogue of specimens of engraving on wood, produced by his establishment, of which he has every reason to be proud. We seriously doubt if they can be excelled in this or any other city.

THOMAS STEVENS, after successfully completing his famous journey around the world on a bicycle, has quietly settled down to his editorial duties as manager of the bicycling department of *Outing*. We shall look for an account of his adventures with a good deal of interest.

To preserve marks of the ordinary lead pencil, two plans are proposed: Coat them over with a solution of collodion, adding two per cent of stearine; or immerse the paper containing marks in a bath of clear water, then flow or immerse in milk a moment, and hang up to dry.

To take the dirt off book leaves without injuring the printing, besides the ordinary use of bread crumbs for the removal of stains, a solution of oxalic acid, citric acid, or tartaric acid may be used; these acids do not attack printing ink, but will remove marginal notes in writing ink, etc.

THE *Scientific American* gives the following as a good recipe for a quick drying varnish; suitable for use on small memorandum books: Use six ounces mastic, in drops; three ounces coarsely powdered glass, separated from the dust by a sieve; thirty-two ounces spirits of wine of 40 degrees. Place the ingredients in a sand bath over a fire, and let

them boil, stirring well. When thoroughly mixed, introduce three ounces spirits of turpentine, boil for half an hour, remove from the fire, cool, and strain through cotton cloth. Great care in manipulation is requisite to avoid a conflagration. Use a closed fire and watch incessantly.

AN arrant fool, by the name of Lawrence M. Donovan, who claims to be a pressman, and who dubs himself the champion jumper of the world, proposes to leap the Niagara Horseshoe Falls, and swim the rapids, on May 8. The probabilities are that the "jump" won't terminate at the river. We see nothing heroic about such a foolhardy act.

STEREOTYPERS' PASTE is composed of the following ingredients: Water, flour, starch, gum arabic, alum and whiting. The best of flour and starch are to be used. These foregoing articles, excepting the whiting, are thoroughly mixed, and heated by steam. When the mass is thoroughly homogeneous, sufficient whiting is added to give it stiffness.

A BRONZE or changeable hue for dark inks may be obtained as follows: Take one pound gum shellac and dissolve it in two-thirds gallon ninety-five per cent alcohol, spirits of cologne, for twenty-four hours; then add nine and one-half ounces aniline red; let it stand a few hours, when it will be ready for use. Add to dark inks as needed, in quantities to suit, when if carefully done, they will have a rich dark, or changeable hue.

THE author contends that the yellowing of paper is due to an oxidation determined by light, and especially by the more refrangible rays. This discoloration is more striking in wood papers than in rag papers. Dry air is another important condition for the preservation of paper. The author thinks that in libraries the electric light is inferior to gas, on account of the large proportion of the more refrangible rays present in the former.—*Prof. Wiesner*.

It is important for zinc-etchers to know that no more acid solution is necessary than scarcely enough to cover the plate. By constantly moving this acid solution over the plate, which is best effected by having the containing vessel in a swinging position, the air can all the time strike the plate. The acid must never cover the plate; it must only pass over it from the motion of the plate itself or the containing vessel. This makes a quicker and more even etching than by the old plan.—*American Lithographer and Printer*.

NEVER tell all you know, for he who tells everything he knows often tells more than he knows. Never attempt all you can do, for he who attempts everything he can do often attempts more than he can do. Never believe all you may hear, for he who believes all he hears often believes more than he hears. Never lay out all you can afford, for he who lays out everything he can afford often lays out more than he can afford. Never decide upon all you may see, for he who decides upon everything he sees often decides upon more than he sees.

AN interesting discovery has recently been made in Mexico. The rocks which form part of the foundation of the promontory on which the Castle of Chapultepec rests, Mr. Batres says, are covered with hieroglyphic characters which will prove interesting for the study of Mexican antiquities and history. The surface of the rocks was hidden by a dense growth of moss and shrubs, but they are now being cleared off, and the hieroglyphic inscriptions have come to light. Mr. Batres has commenced to decipher the characters, which he expects to be able to finish by spring.

WEIGHT OF LEADS REQUIRED FOR A JOB.—Multiply the number of lines in a page by the number of pages to be leaded, and divide the product by the number of leads of the measure required that go to the pound. Example: I have to lead (8 to pica) 24 pages of matter set 21 ems pica, there being 35 lines to the page. How many pounds of leads shall I want? I find 54 8-to-pica leads, 21 ems long, go to the pound. Therefore I divide 35 times 24 by 54, and get 15 pounds 10 ounces. Answer: I should order 20 pounds, cut to the right measure, to be sure of having enough.—*Exchange*.

DR. JULIUS WEINER, who is examining the papyri belonging to Archduke Rainer, of Austria, has published some of the results. He says the papers are true paper, that is to say, consist of a felted fiber,

and in his opinion are undoubtedly made from rags. They are sized with starch—nay, more, starch is used as a filling, and for the purpose of whitening the pulp. The said scientist is, moreover, of the opinion that the starch used is that of wheat or barley. A peculiar result of the examination is that it shows that the surface of the papers has suffered from ferment germs, settled thereon.

AN important point of law as it affects printers has recently been judicially decided. A printer who had undertaken to produce a large number of almanacs by a given date, failed to do so, and his client refused to receive them, a suit by the printer to recover expenses being the result. But the judge before whom the case was tried not only decided against the printer in respect to the goods in dispute, but also on the second issue that he was liable for whatever loss of profit his client may have incurred through his failure to execute the order. The decision should be a warning to printers of the responsibility they incur by making promises impossible of fulfillment.

THE process of manufacture of the beautiful satin "silk" Belgium finished papers is but little known. It may be of interest to describe it. A fine calendered book paper is printed with zinc-white, ground in No. 3 varnish, in the same manner as bronzing is done. The product is then allowed to dry, and afterward calendered, either by the aid of the calendering machine, or the following process: Powdered oxalic acid, paper and water are made into a paste, and applied by vigorous rubbing and heavy pressure to a highly-polished lithographic stone, with the aid of a large, smooth cork, or piece of wood, covered with flannel or woolen cloth. An ordinary lithographic press is then used, through which the sheet and polished stone is run. By the pressure, the long, thin fiber of the asbestos is fastened to the sheet, and the result is the glossy satin finish spoken of.—*Paper and Press.*

BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

CORRECTED FROM MONTH TO MONTH.

Baltimore.—State of trade, fair; prospects, better; composition on morning papers, 45 cents; evening, 40 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, \$16.20.

Boston.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 40 to 45 cents; evening, 33½ to 39 cents; bookwork, 38 cents; job printers, per week, \$15. Outlook encouraging.

Chicago.—State of trade, excellent; prospects, very good; composition on morning papers, 46 cents; evening, 41 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, \$18.

Cincinnati.—State of trade, fairly good; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 37 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, \$18.

Columbia.—State of trade, fair; prospects, better for local types; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 40 cents; bookwork, \$15 for nine hours; job printers, per week, \$18 to \$20.

Dayton.—State of trade, fair; prospects, medium; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening, 32 cents; bookwork, 32 to 35 cents; job printers, per week, \$15.

Denver.—State of trade, good; prospects, very good; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening, 50 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, \$21.

Detroit.—State of trade, good; prospects, encouraging; composition on morning papers, 36 cents; evening, 33 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, \$14. Although there is a better outlook here at present than for some time past, there is no demand for printers, there being enough resident compositors to meet the requirements.

Joliet.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 27 cents; bookwork, 27 cents; job printers, per week, \$12 to \$15. It looks good for a steady, sober "sub" or two during the coming season.

Kalamazoo.—State of trade, good; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 27 cents; evening, 25 cents; bookwork, 25 cents; job printers, per week, \$10 and \$12. Demand fully supplied. Delegate to Buffalo, Frank M. Butters.

Mobile.—State of trade, dull; prospects, very bad; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 40 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, \$16. Demand fully supplied.

New Haven.—State of trade, very good; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening, 35 cents; bookwork, 30 to 40 cents; job printers, per week, \$15.

Omaha.—State of trade, good; prospects, encouraging; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening, 32 cents; job printers, per week, \$15. The situation in the *Herald* jobrooms remains unchanged.

Philadelphia.—State of trade, very good; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 40 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, \$16 to \$18.

Rochester.—State of trade, good; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 33 cents; evening, 30 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; weekwork, \$14. Work brisk in job offices, and subs scarce on the newspapers.

Sioux City.—State of trade, fair; prospects, not so good; composition on morning papers, 33 cents; evening, 28 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, \$16. Supply of printers equal to demand. Scale on daywork will be 30 cents after May 1.

Springfield.—State of trade, good; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 33½ cents; evening, 30 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, \$15. No trouble, plenty of work, and also a sufficient number of men constantly about to do it.

St. Louis.—State of trade, good; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 35 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, \$18.

Topeka.—State of trade, fair; prospects, middling; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 25 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, \$15. Considerable jobwork at present, but there is no telling how soon the bottom will drop out of the boom.

Winnipeg.—State of trade, good; prospects, fair for next two months; composition on morning papers, 37½ cents; evening, 35 cents; bookwork, 37½ to 40 cents; job printers, per week, \$16 to \$18. Stay away; outside of city little work and doubtful wages.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

MR. ANDREW VAN BIBBER, of Van Bibber & Co., Cincinnati, we understand, is preparing a work on printers' rollers, which he intends shall be the most complete work on the subject ever published. No one is more competent to treat this subject, and all printers and pressmen would do well to keep a look out for it. Only one edition will be published, which will be copyrighted. See their advertisement on another page.

SUBSTANTIAL improvements recently made in the "Liberty" news printing machine, manufactured by the Liberty Machine Works, 54 Frankfort street, New York, render it equal in many respects, to a first-class cylinder press. Folding machines can be attached, when ordered, without extra charge for connecting them; they take the place of the delivery table when using the fly, and occupy the same space. The "Liberty Job Press," manufactured by the same firm, is unsurpassed in simplicity of construction, speed, durability, register, and clearness and evenness of impression. Write for circular and prices.

THE SEDGWICK PAPER JOGGER.

We direct the especial attention of the trade to the advertisement of the above-named machine, an attachment for cylinder presses for jogging paper after it has been delivered from the fly. It works automatically with the fly, and will jog any size, thickness or quality, except tissue, as even as it can be done with hand. Address G. H. Sedgwick, Bloomfield, New Jersey, for price and circular.

"FAST TYPESETTING."

A book of about one hundred pages, just published by Messrs. Barnes, McCann & Duguid, contains records of all typesetting matches, portraits and sketches of famous printers, *valuable suggestions on setting type, etc.* Price \$2. Sold only by William C. Barnes, 126 Sand street, Brooklyn, New York; Joseph W. McCann, 934 Gates avenue, Brooklyn, New York; Alex. Duguid, *Enquirer* office, Cincinnati, Ohio.

PHOTO-ZINCOGRAPHY.

Again, we take pleasure in directing the attention of our readers to a page of samples of photo-zincography to be found in the present issue of THE INLAND PRINTER, the production of the establishment of A. Zeese & Co., the well-known electrotypers and photo-engravers, 119 Monroe street, Chicago. Though the specimens here given are necessarily limited in number, they are amply sufficient to show the various styles and class of work in which zincography can be employed to advantage. The perfect tracery in the "prize bouquet," the clear cut expression of the portrait, as well as the merits of the other samples, show to what perfection this process has been brought. It is, at the same time, simple, effective and cheap—and we know of no better recommendations. Parties at a distance desiring work of this character cannot do better than send for estimates.

REMOVAL.

Hastings & Todd, the well-known manufacturers of cardboard, 35 and 37 Beekman street, New York, intend to remove on or about the 20th of April, to new and more commodious quarters, located at 26 Beekman, and running through to Spruce street, where will be found every possible convenience and contrivance for the conducting of their business, at the lowest possible margin of expense. They will also carry a much larger stock than they do at present—though it is now the largest in the city—and will in every way be better prepared for the proper conduct of their business.

WHIPPLE'S ECONOMIC PROOF-PRESS.

A perfectly simple, but accurate device for taking double and single column galley proofs, consisting of two iron tracks, the requisite height, and a hollow, felt-covered cylinder of sufficient weight to produce an even impression, without any extra exertion on the part of the operator. It is merely the old method simplified and cheapened to an extent that places it within the reach of every practical printer who requires a proof-press. Full length of track 32 inches; galley space between tracks, 10 inches; cylinder, 7 inches in circumference; weight of cylinder, between 15 and 20 pounds; entire weight of machine, not over 35 lbs. Price \$10. Manufactured by Frank B. Whipple, and sold by the Union Type Foundry, 298 Dearborn street, Chicago.

BUSINESS REMOVAL.

The A. N. Kellogg Newspaper Company, formerly located at 79 Jackson street, has been compelled, by a continued increase of business, to seek more convenient and commodious quarters, which have been found in the new and elegant eight-story building on Harrison, extending from Dearborn street to Fourth avenue, one of the most eligible and best-lighted structures in the city. Here they are prepared to fill, with unerring promptness, all orders for their present customers, as also from all new comers, who may favor them with their patronage. As is known to the trade, they furnish almost everything in the shape of reading matter, from the latest telegraphic news for daily papers, to interesting miscellaneous articles for weeklies, including serial stories, tales, illustrated and otherwise, traveling sketches, poetry, religious reading, scientific articles, and semi-news matter of particular interest. The economy and convenience resulting from the use of stereotype plates have made them a necessary part of the outfit of a country office, while the services now rendered by them are so varied, and their forms and style and make-up such that every publisher desiring their services can be suited. Remember the new location on Harrison street, extending from Dearborn street to Fourth avenue.

THE BOOM IN "CHALLENGE" PRESSES.

This popular printing press is having an astonishing sale, and Messrs. Shniedewend & Lee Company, the manufacturers, are entitled to both credit and congratulation for the magnificent industry they have built up. They were the first in the West to undertake the manufacture of platen presses on a large scale; but the immense output of their "Challenge" presses, the enthusiastic testimonials from practical printers who are using them, and the bewildering scene of activity presented by their capacious machine shops, all tend to prove that they build wisely and permanently when they established the Challenge Press Works at 46-48 Third avenue, this city. No one could make a visit to this great mechanical hive of industry without realizing the truth of the caption of this article, namely, that there is a genuine boom in "Challenge" presses.

These facts illustrate another and broader one: that in the progressive and tireless West, these great and thriving industries are growing up around us so rapidly that their own associates and kindred scarcely realize their existence until they have grown to magnificent proportions. Nothing is new to us. Nothing astonishes us.

STEREOTYPER AND COMPOSITOR—A good job compositor, well up in all classes of work, wants a situation (member of International Typographical Union). He can work stereotyping apparatus. Please address, "COMPOSITOR," 174 Queen street, Ottawa, Canada.

WANTED—Those in need of counters to send for circular and prices to W. N. DURANT, Milwaukee, Wis. 4-6-1f

WANTED—Agents to sell Durant's patent counters. Machines sent on thirty days' trial. Liberal commission. Address, W. N. DURANT, Milwaukee, Wis. 4-1-1f

TO PRINTERS, PUBLISHERS AND ADVERTISING AGENTS.

We have a number of first-class advertising specialties, including **THE SEASON**, an illustrated quarterly, for any part of the year; the **CHRISTMAS BELLS**, and the **ARTISTIC ALMANAC**, on which "an honest penny" can be made by anyone having a little push and ordinary ability as solicitors. Sample copies sent by mail. Address, J. A. & R. A. REID, Printers and Publishers, Providence, R. I. 3-4-5-9-10-11.

H. E. MEAD, Pres't.

A. T. HODGE, Sec'y.

W. C. GILLET, Treas.



Manufacturers and Dealers in

LEDGER, WRAPPING, BLOTTER, RULED, BOOK, WRITING, POSTER AND NEWS

PAPERS.

ENVELOPES, CARDBOARD, AND ALL STOCK USED BY PRINTERS.

Send for Catalogue.

181 MONROE ST., CHICAGO.

NEW PRICES.

The 1-inch numbers, per 100, . . .	20 cents.
" 1 1/4-inch " " " " " " " " " "	15 cents.
" 1 1/2-inch " " " " " " " " " "	12 cents.
" 1 3/4-inch " " " " " " " " " "	10 cents.
" 2-inch " " " " " " " " " "	6 cents.
" 2 1/2-inch " " " " " " " " " "	5 cents.

Alphabets to match, 3 cents per sheet.
SEND FOR FULL CIRCULAR.

Library Numbers. 8
PERFORATED.
5 Sizes. All Gummed.
8c to 30c per 100.
P. F. VAN EVEREN.
116 Nassau St. New York.

21

To Master Printers and Bookbinders.**—FOR SALE—**

The controlling interest in an established Job Printing and Bookbinding Concern, doing a large business in the most thriving city of the Pacific Coast. First-class opportunity. Principals only. Men who mean business, may inquire of

MARDER, LUSE & CO.,

139 Monroe St.

CHICAGO.



Sixth and Vine Streets, CINCINNATI, OHIO,

—MANUFACTURERS OF—

Van Bibber's "Regular" Composition,

30 CENTS PER POUND.

Van Bibber's "Champion" (Re-casting) Composition,

35 CENTS PER POUND.

VAN BIBBER'S "ROUGH AND READY,"

35 CENTS PER POUND.

"Rough and Ready" is easy, quick and simple to use; it makes a No. 1 Roller, costing you about 19 cents per pound for winter rollers and about 24 cents per pound for summer ones.

Our "Regular" is a perfectly reliable composition, working splendidly in any weather with any ink. Rollers made of it this winter should be very durable and last a long time in perfect order.

Our "Champion" composition is the best composition made of the "recasting" class. Printers in dry climates will find it especially useful.

PLAIN DIRECTIONS WITH EVERY PACKAGE OF OUR GOODS, AND WE WARRANT
ALL GOODS WE SEND OUT.

LIST OF AGENTS

—FOR—

Van Bibber's "Regular" Composition, and Van Bibber's "Rough and Ready."

IN THE EAST.

FARMER, LITTLE & CO., 65 Beekman St., NEW YORK CITY.
COLLINS & McLEESTER, 705 Jayne St., PHILADELPHIA, PA.
MATHER M'FG CO. 108 S. Eighth St., PHILADELPHIA, PA.
BOSTON TYPE FOUNDRY, 104 Milk St., BOSTON, MASS.
DICKINSON TYPE FOUNDRY, 236 Washington St., BOSTON, MASS.
CURTIS & MITCHELL, 15 Federal St., BOSTON, MASS.

J. & F. B. GARRETT,
H. L. PELOUZE & SON,
H. L. PELOUZE & SON,
CHAS. J. CARY & CO.,
JOHNSTON & CO.,
ALLAN C. KERR & CO.,

SYRACUSE, N. Y.
102 Governor St., RICHMOND, VA.
314, 316 Eighth St., WASHINGTON, D. C.
7 Bank Lane, BALTIMORE, MD.
HARRISBURG, PA.
59 Wood St., PITTSBURG, PA.

IN THE WEST.

ST. LOUIS TYPE FOUNDRY, Third and Vine Sts., ST. LOUIS, MO.
MARDER, LUSE & CO., 141, 143 Monroe St., CHICAGO, ILL.
BARNHART BROS. & SPINDLER, 117 Fifth Ave., CHICAGO, ILL.
H. NIEDECKEN & CO., MILWAUKEE, WIS.
MINNESOTA TYPE FOUNDRY, ST. PAUL, MINN.
*JNO. T. RETON & SON, 606 Broadway, KANSAS CITY, MO.
*C. P. KINGSBURY, 408 Felix St., ST. JOSEPH, MO.
E. C. PALMER & CO., 93, 95 Camp St., NEW ORLEANS, LA.
*L. GRAHAM & SON, 101 Gravier St., NEW ORLEANS, LA.
W. G. SCARFF & CO., 731 Main St., DALLAS, TEX.
*WESTERN NEWSPAPER UNION, 930 Main St., DALLAS, TEX.

*J. J. PASTORIZA, 89, 91 Congress St., HOUSTON, TEX.
*JAS. P. HARRISON & CO., ATLANTA, GA.
ROBT. LOWELL, Third and Market Sts., LOUISVILLE, KY.
ALLAN C. KERR & CO., 59 Wood St., PITTSBURG, PA.
*CINCINNATI TYPE FOUNDRY, CINCINNATI, O.
*FRANKLIN TYPE FOUNDRY, CINCINNATI, O.
*LOUIS SNIDER'S SONS, CINCINNATI, O.
*CHAS. STEWART PAPER CO., CINCINNATI, O.
*CHATFIELD & WOODS, CINCINNATI, O.
*ROSS, ROBBINS & CO., CINCINNATI, O.

THOSE MARKED WITH AN * FURNISH CAST ROLLERS OF ANY SIZE PROMPTLY.

The above are the leading houses in their line in the United States. They are kept well stocked with fresh and seasonable goods.

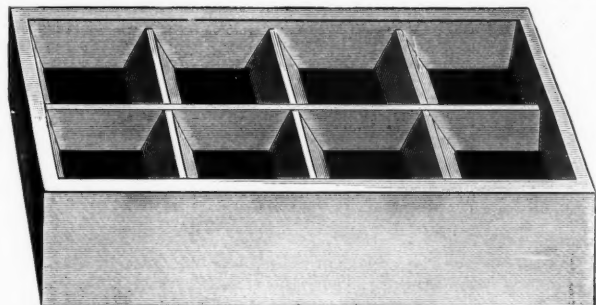
If you order simply Van Bibber's Composition, our "Regular" will be sent. If you want "Rough and Ready," say so, and do not add the word "Composition" to it. SPECIFY VAN BIBBER'S GOODS, AND SEE THAT YOU GET THEM.

Orders will be promptly filled also by the following Advertising Agencies:

GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., New York; N. W. AYER & SON, Times Building, Philadelphia, Pa.; LORD & THOMAS, Chicago, Ill.;
NELSON CHESMAN & CO., 922 Locust Street, St. Louis, Mo.; DAUCHY & CO., 27 Park Place, New York.

CHICAGO BRASS RULE WORKS,

No. 84 Market Street, CHICAGO.



This Establishment is now daily turning out

METAL FURNITURE,

Which for Strength, Accuracy and Durability, is superior to any to be found in the market.

It is made to STANDARD PICAS, and Guaranteed to be absolutely true.

Price, 25 Cts. per lb. A liberal Discount allowed on all orders over 100 lbs.

J. P. TRENTER, Proprietor.

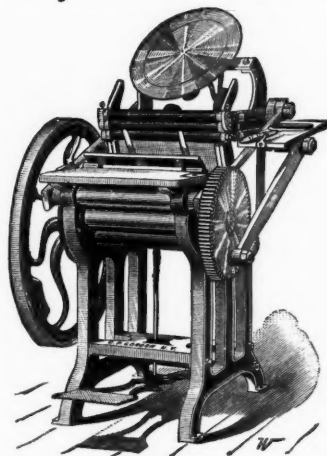


LEADING MANUFACTURERS IN THE UNITED STATES.

CIRCULARS AND PRICES MAILED ON APPLICATION.

REFERENCE TO LARGEST HOUSES IN NEW YORK CITY AND VICINITY.

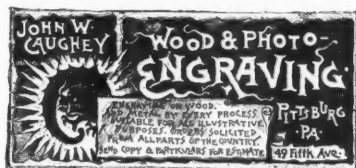
THE

New Style Gordon Press.Five Sizes Made: 13x19, 11x17, 10x15, 9x13 & 8x12
(INSIDE THE CHASE).

CIRCULARS ON APPLICATION.

GORDON PRESS WORKS

99 Nassau Street, NEW YORK.

**MORGANS & WILCOX M'FG CO.,**

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y.

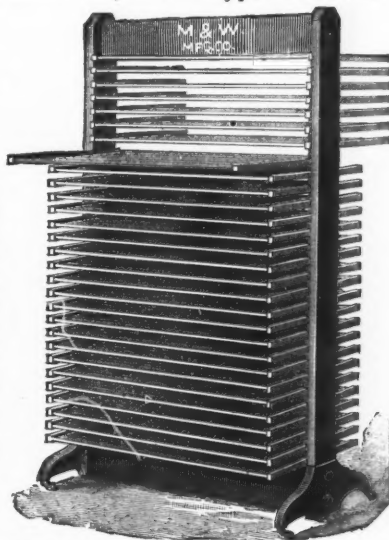
—Manufacturers of—
PRINTERS' WOOD GOODS,
WOOD TYPE, PROOF PRESSES,
AND GENERAL DEALERS.—Dealers in—
METAL TYPE,
BY APPOINTMENT OF
U. S. Type Founders.

We call attention to the following among our new specialties:

MOVABLE DRY-ING RACK.

This has movable racks with narrow slats on which to dry paper as it comes from the press. They are made in two sizes, to take paper 24x36 or 28x42. They may be used independent of the frame, if desired, being so constructed that when piled one upon another there is considerable open space between them. The frame stands on strong casters.

No. Dryers.	Size.	Price.
1	24x36	\$14 00
2	24x36	20 00
3	24x36	20 00
4	24x36	20 00
24x36 dryers, per doz.,		4 80
28x42 "		6 00

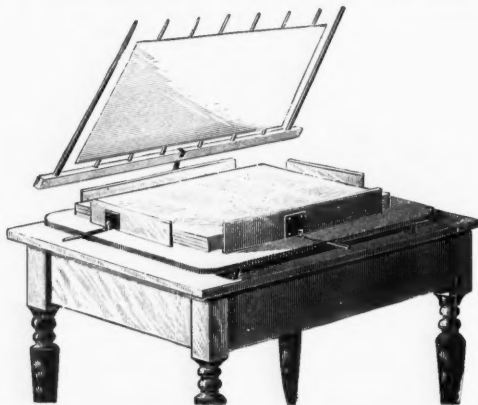
**HAIGHT'S HANDY LOCK-UP.**

PATENT PENDING.



This is a simple and efficient device for locking up galleys for proofs. It is entirely independent of the galley, and can be locked or unlocked in an instant. It consists of two narrow parallel strips of wood jointed together by spring links and held in position by a rigid cross-bar and a quick thumb screw. These springs adjust themselves to any unevenness there may be in the galley, and permit a snug and perfect lock-up even in an old warped galley without further straining it. There is no danger of its spreading the galley if it is allowed to remain in it after washing, nor any risk of knocking the type off its feet in unlocking it, as there is in the use of side sticks and quoins. The single column lock-up has nine pica ems spread, and the double column has twelve ems. Price, 40 cents. Postage on one lock-up, 6 cts.

THE SEDGWICK PAPER JOGGER



IS an attachment for Cylinder Presses for Jogging Paper after it is delivered from the Fly. It works automatically with the Fly, and will jog any size, thickness or quality of paper, except a tissue, as even as it can be done by hand.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR AND PRICES.

G. H. SEDGWICK,
BLOOMFIELD, - NEW JERSEY.

THE PARAGON Paper and Card Cutting Machines.

The 14 inch, 22½ inch and 25 inch Lever Paragons gauge to a half inch of the knife. The 30 inch Lever and 32 inch Lever and Hand Wheel Machines gauge to three-fourths of an inch.
THEY CUT ACCURATELY AND HAVE EXTRAORDINARY POWER.



ALL SIZES CONSTRUCTED ENTIRELY OF IRON AND STEEL.
Prices:—14 in., - 22½ in., - 25 in., - 30 in., - 32 in., lever, - 32 in., hand wheel,
Boxing, \$1. \$45. \$80. \$110. \$175. \$300. \$575.

EDWARD L. MILLER, Mfr.,

328 Vine St. and 327 New St.,

PHILADELPHIA.

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ELECTROTYPERS & STEREOTYPERS.
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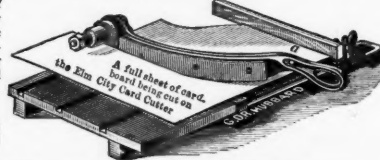
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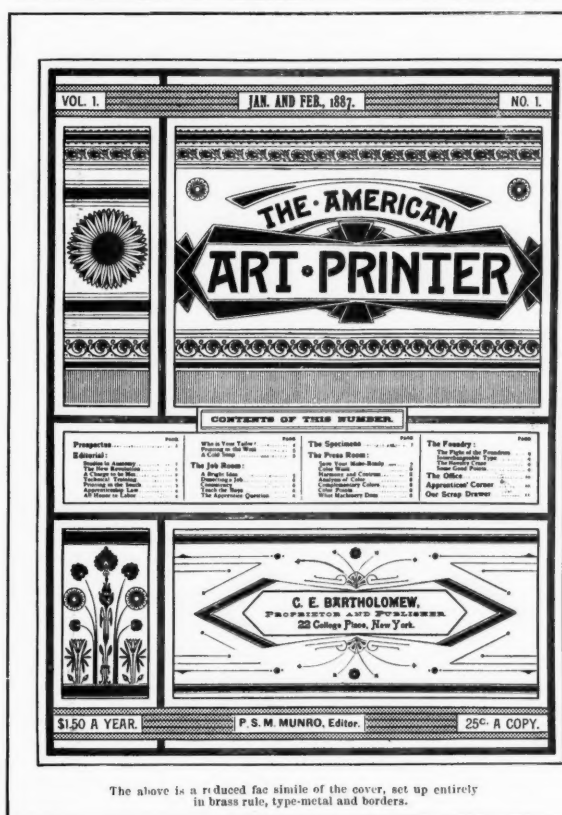
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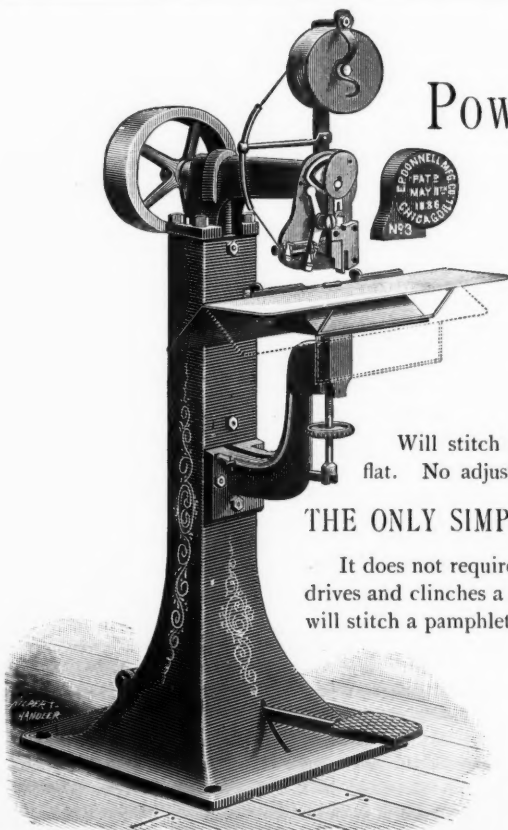
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POWER WIRE STITCHING MACHINE.



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GUARANTEED.

Only *two adjustments*—one for lengthening or shortening the staples, the other for lowering or raising the table.

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Will stitch from one sheet to one-half inch in thickness, either saddle or flat. No adjustment required in changing flat to round wire.

THE ONLY SIMPLE WIRE STITCHING MACHINE IN THE MARKET.

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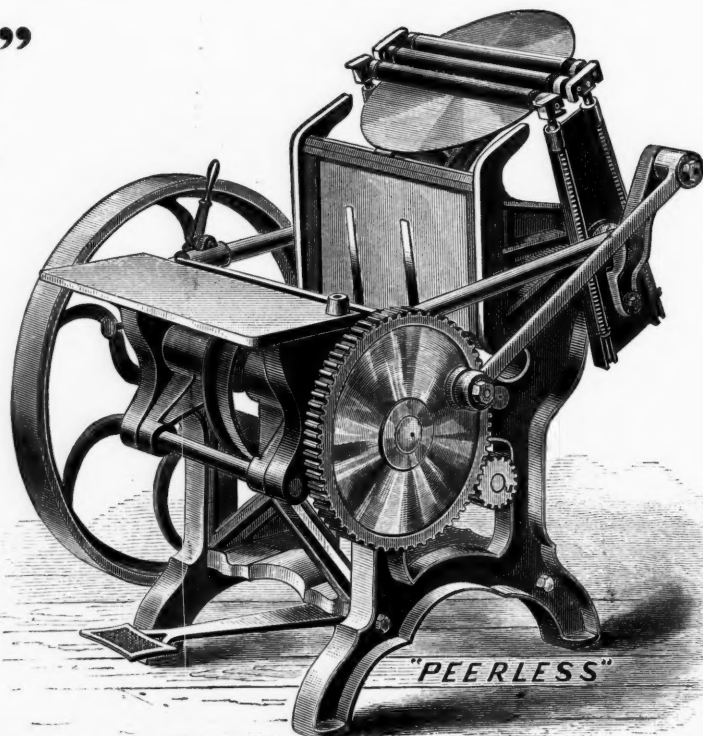
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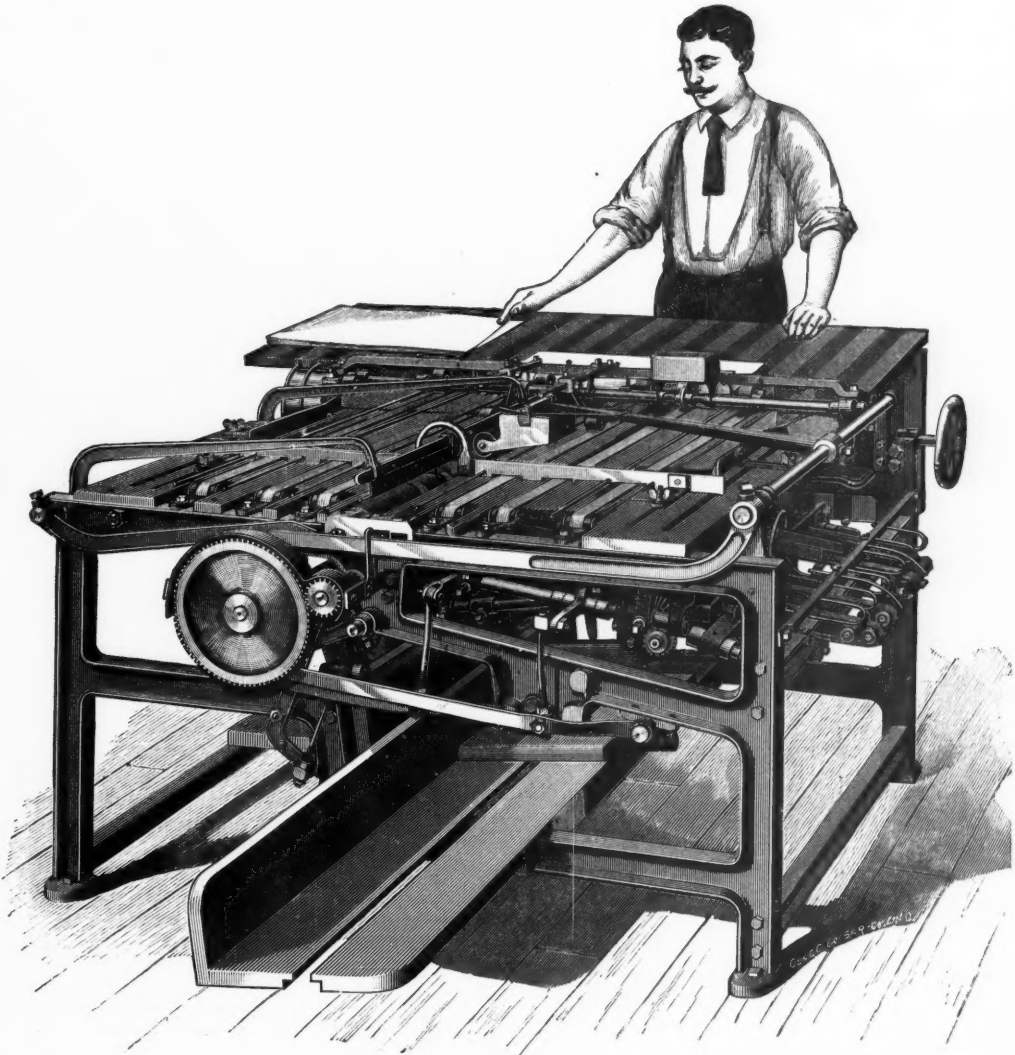
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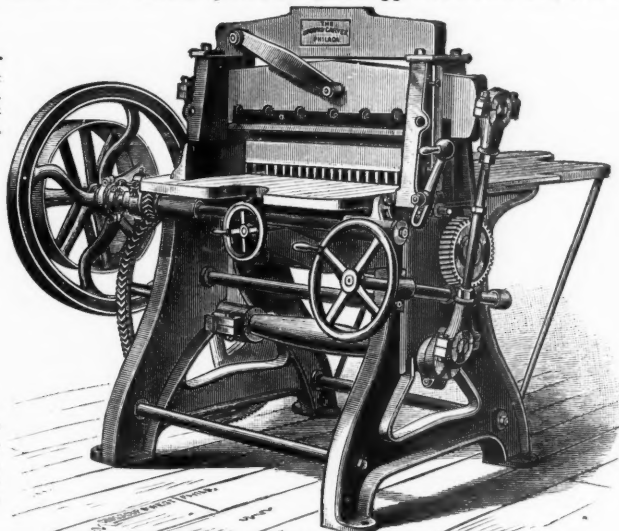
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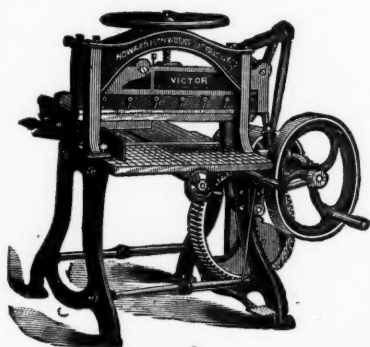
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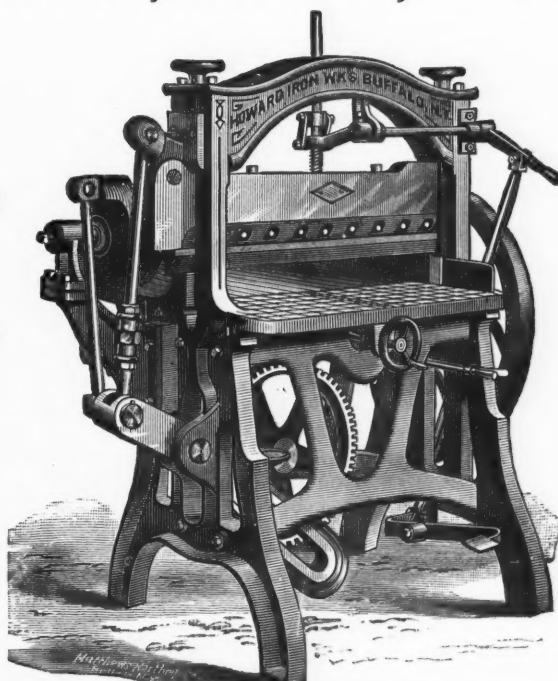


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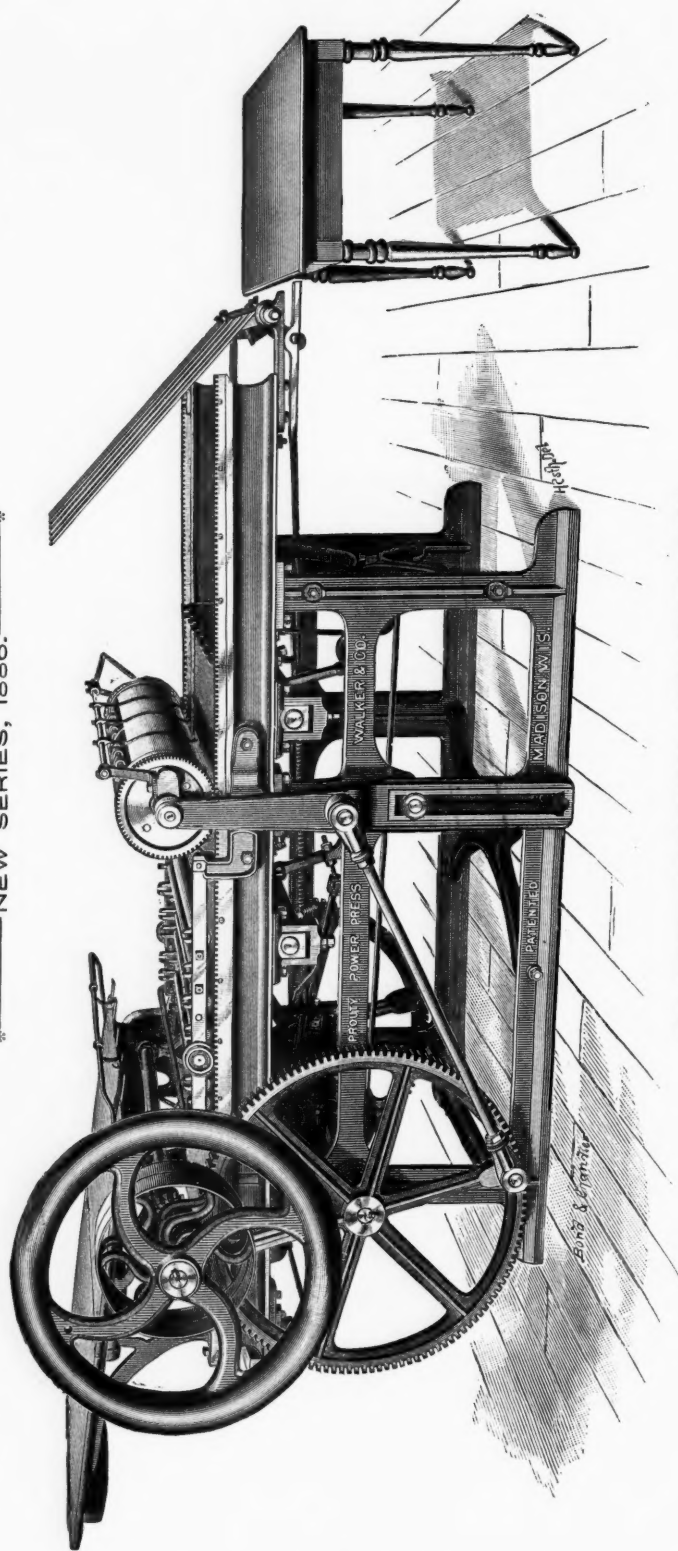
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